N. T. TRUE, S.L.BOARDMAN, Editors.

ered in these fireside lectures. If we could enclose farms. the wood in an iron vessel, with only a very small We have been led to make the above remarks aperture, put it over a hot fire, there would soon issue from reading in a late number of the American Agfrom the orifice a quantity of smoke. This smoke is riculturist, (from the pen of Joseph Harris, one of chiefly composed of carboretted hydrogen and water. the editors, who is himself an Englishman,) the most If we should weigh the wood left we should know what sensible article on drainage we have seen for a long portion of the wood was composed of the elements time. We copy a few paragraphs: proportion of the wood was composed of the elements hydrogen and oxygen, in the form of water, and also what proportion of the carbon had combined with the hydrogen to form the carbonetted hydrogen. Let us now take the remaining portion of the wood, which is now charcoal, or nearly pure carbon, weigh it and burn it in open air. The oxygen of the air combines with the carbon of the wood, and passes off as carbonic acid gas. Take now the ashes and subtract their weight from the charcoal, and you have the amount of carbon in the wood, when added to the carbon in the wood when added to the carbon in the wood when a sudden thaw, the snow melts rapidly, while

weight from the charcoal, and you have the amount of carbon in the wood when added to the carbon in the gases. Take now the ashes and leach them with hot water and you have a ley which, when evaporated, will present you with the amount of potash in the wood. The ashes left will contain a certain amount of silex, or sand, besides some potash not leached out, a little lime, and a trace of the oxide of iron. Thus in a rough way you will detect in your pound of maple wood, carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, potash, silex, lime and iron. A more minute analysis might detect other elements in very small quantities. If you should take

our readers might enjoy the interpositings of nature as well as we have done while reading her pages. We close them with the following sensible remarks from When in Somerset County last spring, we visited

# The Hay Crop.

present year will be a much lighter one. Be this as it vantages cannot be over-estimated. may, it will be the mark of prudence on the part of the farmer to make as much provision in the shape of Notes from Our Copy Drawer. substitutes as possible. Oat and wheat straw, cornthat will satisfy all from its abundance.

the old wood carefully, and give a chance for the new ter and cheese manufactories. shoots to harden the wood. It is true that our winters CLEAR CRILLERS. If any have neglected to give will not always kill the Isabella and some other varieties, but you may be sure that before you get many by the use of a good coat of whitewash, it should be crops from them they will all be killed to the ground done at once. Comfort and health will be promoted if exposed to our cold winters. Besides, the vines are better by being protected, even though they be not killed. Even the hardy Clinton and native grapes were badly killed the past winter.

HOLMES LIBRARY. John Currier, Esq., of Waldobro', contributes one dollar to the "Holmes Library Fund," the receipt of which is acknowledged.

Something Sensible about Draining. There has been a great deal said in this country luring the past few years about land drainage, and has also been much of a practical character-mostly Our Home. Our Country, and our Brother Man. journals from men who have made experiments in draining-that has awakened an interest in the sub--No. 24. ject, and been of great use to those who desired to ANALYSIS.

at on Our farmers have, however, made the mistake of trying to copy too closely the English method of tion to every minute detail, of any known science. It thorough drainage. In this country, where we have is only those who are really expert in chemical re- so much land and comparatively so little labor and

search on whom any reliability can be placed. Even capital, it should be a study with farmers in draining those find it difficult to take one hundred ounces of any substance, divide it and sub-divide it into its elements and still be able to account for the one hun- face drains, equally as well as by a complete system of dred ounces employed. Still there is a kind of analy- under-drainage. We think it has also been a mistake sis within reach of every one which answers our prac- for our writers upon draining-those who have not tical purpose, and which we daily employ in the vari- been thoroughly acquainted with the climate of Engous avocations of life. Suppose we should take one land as well as our own, and who have not been pracpound of maple wood, and see if we can form any idea tically engaged in draining-to recommend so indisof its composition as based upon the information gath- criminately a system of thorough drainage for our

elements in very small quantities. If you should take different elements, and add them, you would have restored your one hundred pounds of maple wood.

If you should take can get rid of it with less trouble and expense than in these different elements, and add them, you would have restored your one hundred pounds of maple wood.

If you should take can get rid of it with less trouble and expense than in the standard of rapidly, before it enters the soil. By plowing the land with special reference to this point, an immense amount of water can be carried off during the thaws The impression has been some how indelibly impressed upon the public mind that anybody could, and should, be a chemist if they would carry on the affairs of life successfully, especially in the pursuit of agriculture. No greater mistake was ever made. A knowledge of the more important elements is very desirable. A knowledge of the general principles of chemistry furnishes an untold amount of information

chemistry furnishes an untold amount of information to every person. In a general and practical sense we are all chemists. In a limited sense very few are worthy the title, any more than those who study astronomy are entitled to the title of astronomers.

In writing this series of practical articles, we have endeavored to lay aside everything like superfluity, and present such truths as might lead some minds more thoroughly to investigate the science for themselves, and as the evenings have grown shorter and shorter, we close these articles with the wish that all our readers might enjoy the interpositings of nature

the New York Methodist:

"We must not look for too great results from the application of chemistry to agriculture. Its suggestions may often serve as guides to experiment, but they can not be confided in without experiment.—

There are properties of soil too subtile for the chemist's retort. Only in nature's great laboratory can they be detected.

For example, it is found that a certain rock will be a farm more complete, we examined with much interest is formed to the farm more complete, we examined with much interest is formed to the farm more complete, we examined with much interest is formed to the farm of Sanborn Dinsmore, Esq., in Norridgewock—of whose excellent farm, fine buildings, nice stock, and thorough management, we have hereofore spoken are calculated for saving labor and rendering the farm more complete, we examined with much interest. they be detected.

For example, it is found that a certain rock will be his fixtures for supplying fresh water to his various covered with the lowest lichens and mosses. Nothing else will grow upon it. In due time the action of this low vegetation, together with the action of the frost and rain, will crumble off the surface of the rock. and rain, will crumble off the surface of the rock. This produces a coarse soil on which ferns and other plants a little higher than lichens will grow. Not till these have pulverized the soil still further, will it produce wheat and corn. Yet the chemist finds the same elements whether he analyze the rock, the gravelly sand, or the fine earth. And the difference is not merely one of fineness. Mechanical grinding will not convert the rock into fruitful land. The particles which the moss assimilates, acquire a new power from hiving once been parts of a living organism. When they have been assimilated by a higher plant, this power is increased. This influence of the living plant over dead matter, chemistry thus far has been unable to test satisfactorily. To find whether a particular soil will grow barley, sow a patch of it to barley. To tell whether a particular manure is valuable, try it. The proof of the pudding is in the eating.'

Chemical science has done much for the practical arts. The processes of Photography, Telegraphy, and Electro-plating, are purely the result of chemists' expenses and he was a coarse of the road. The processes of Photography, Telegraphy, and Electro-plating, are purely the result of chemists' expenses and he was a coarse of the road. The processes of the road, with an abundant, pure, and never failing amount of water. The entire cost of furnishing his farm with water from this spring was probably one hundred dollars, although but fifty dollars in money was paid out for the job. Wishing to find out from Mr. Dinsmore his estimate of its value Electro-plating, are purely the result of chemists' experiments, while to the arts of printing and bleaching cloths, they have given a powerful investor. Every the control of the should cloth they have given a powerful investor. cloths, they have given a powerful impetas. Every year chemistry makes great advances, and we may yet hope that it is destined to render agriculture great and place. He replied in his quaint and indirect manner, "I don't know; but I wouldn't have any one go to the spring and plug up the pipe for five hundred dollars." At any rate we are satisfied Mr. Dinsmore regards it as one of the best investments he ever made, The present spring has been remarkable for the and we are sure many others in the State have as small amount of rain which has fallen. It is said good, if not better chances for providing a good supthat no other spring like it has occurred for thirty ply of water for the use of both house and barn. Such years. The immense crops of hay the last year in should be improved upon at once. It will not prove Maine will naturally lead us to infer that the crop the

fodder, Southern corn fodder dried, and an abundance FODDER CORN. Elsewhere we have spoken of the of roots, will all help carry stock through the winter.
One thing is in favor of the farmer. There is a large quantity of hay wintered over, while the amount of stock on hand is not generally large. We think there is a larger breadth of land sown to grain the present prospect for a hay crop the coming season, and alluded to the aids or helps to it which the farmer can have if attention is given it in season. Not the least of these is a good supply of foller corn, which when properly card is an excellent forage for neat stock in winter, but we conceive its greatest value to be as an auxiliary feed for milch cows during the dry certainly have been present in greatly and Sertamber. certainly be no harm in guarding against any contingency that may arise. There never was a better

A foddering of it twice a day will give a good relish to
spring for sowing and planting, and before our readthe dry pasture, and an increased flow of milk will ers may peruse this article, we may have a freshet intervals of two weeks, from now till the middle of July, in order to obtain a succession of succulent fol-

As a great many farmers in this State were foolish willard, representing the American Dairymen's Asso-enough to leave their grape-vines on the trellises during the winter, they find them killed to the ground. gathering and conveying information concerning mat-As the roots are probably alive, the better way will be ters relating to the manufacture of butter and cheese, to leave the dead vines as they are at present, because by outting them they will bleed even more profusely than when alive. Let new vines start from the and Mr. Willard's conceded competency for the misground, taking care not to allow more than from one to three shoots to grow. In August you can cut out all who own cattle, or manage farms, or conduct but-

Polished Rocks. It is no uncommon thing, as one travels over the bird or fowl. Nothing will cat them, neither late, to see the ledges when the State, to see the ledges where the gravel has been re- . Vassalboro', May 7, 1866." a vein of compact quarts runs through the slate and resists in part the action of the denuding force, leaving a ridge above the adjacent slate. Examples of this may be seen almost everywhere in Maine. Sometimes deep furrows are plowed through the rocks, estimes deep furrows are plowed through the northern slopes of the mountains in Oxford County, two feet in depth and several feet in width. On a smaller scale these furrows are very abundant in Kennebec and Penobscot Counties. These traces of an ancient

there is a general defect in grafting in not putting on haps there are but few points in the world more intera sufficient quantity of wax at the lowest part of the split. A thin coating will crack open and endanger dearly seen, and their constant rour distinctly heard.

More than two hundred feet below, the lashed and the graft. A good stock is of more consequence than a thimbleful of additional grafting wax.

who own tracts of peat land, not to dispose of it too ulation of power, as sublime. cheaply. It will yet prove valuable land. Au inte

# Communications.

Practical Entomology .--- No. 4.

that if I cannot get rid of them in some way, I must

State, to see the ledges where the gravel has been removed, all polished as smooth as glass. The harder the rock, the smoother the polish. We saw a notable instance of this a few days since on the road from Summer to Buckfield. The gravel had been removed to construct the railroad, and the ledge composed of a very hard rock, was polished and worn down in a very remarkable manner. We got permission of Chase, the famous stage driver of that route—we don't remember his given name, but no matter, everybody if it is an insect it may be the larva of a genus callmember his given name, but no matter, everybody knows him forever that knows him once—to get out of the coach and examine the spot. What grinding and polishing, and with what mighty force, to west down the northern slopes of our hills and mountains to their present condition! Sometimes a vein of compact quartz runs through the slate and possible in part the action of the dennding force leave.

MESSES. EDITORS:—Suspension Bridge, to one who has never seen a similar bridge, is an object of very great interest. I was told that the railroad track over it is two hundred and thirty-four feet above the surface of the water. Beneath this is the carriage and foot path. On either side is the upright iron frame work of the bridge, and only a narrow strip of board attached to that hinders one from walking off into the abyss. Standing in this foot path and on the middle of the bridge, one has an almost unobstructed view of the river and its banks, both above and below. Perhaps there is a general defect in grafting in not putting on terrible grasp of the Falls, trembling, eddying, passes rapidly. I shall attempt no description of the Falls, as that has already been done so often and so well. I Town officers should bear in mind that a new law was passed last winter requiring guide-boards at the junction of different roads. We shall enter a complaint ourselves against two or three towns if we are obliged as we did last year to go back a quarter of a mile to a house to know where the right road was to the control of the bank over which the water falls. This isl nd is covered with forest trees so that the two Falls are entirely and quite widely separated. Almost all visitors are disappointed at first. The hight, one hundred and sixty feet, is not a very unusual one. We see only water and mist, and we have seen both a thousand the property of the property our place of destination.

PEAT LAND. Considerable speculation seems to be going on in the purchase of peat land and the manuaper of the peat land and the facture or compression of peat. Some of the new ma- reach backward and forward into the unfathomable chines for performing this operation are working satisfactorily, and we would advise those of our readers the Horseshoe Fall, on account of the greater accum-

Practical Entomology.——No. 4.

Coal Tar vs. Insects. Postponing the continuance of the series of articles on the "Insect Injurious to the Apple," to a future number, I call your attention to a comparatively new substance as a remedy for insect depredations. It is coal in its many forms—as tar, benzine, the different oils, parafine &c. It may be that in some of these colorous extracts we may have found the insect panaeca for which we have been so long wishing. But it is best not to be too sure. Experiments and experience in regard to its effects are yet necessary, though in many trials made last year, it was pronounced quite estisfactory. What I wish is, that as many as convenient will try it the coming summer upon various plants and under different conditions, and thus put its asserted virtues to a thorough test; then we may know whether it is of any value or not. The form in which it is generally used is as social tar, or else coal oil. There is also an article for sale at all places where paints and oils are kept, called paraffine varnish, which answers the same purpose. These substances are all comparatively chasp, and but a small amount being required, the experiment will not be costly. It may be applied in various ways. For borrers and canker worms, apply the tar or varnish to the trunk of the tree near the roots. For the apple moth and curculio, mix half pint of oil in a pint of soft soap and stir it into five or six gallous of water. Give the foliage of the tree a thorough syring with this liquid immediately after blossoming, for three or four days in succession, and afterwards once a week. This mixture will also answer for all shrubs and large plants. For other and more tender plants, siturate fine chips or sawdast with the oil and place it around and near, but not in contact with the plant. Will not our readers try this proposed remedy on their vines, trees, shrubs, garden plants, &c., and report the operation through these columns, so that if successful the successful of the successful of the successf

skinn through these cellurants, so that if successful others may be duly warned.

Hoose Plant Issaers. Lachly there are but very few spoies of insects injurious to house plants, or the plant of the plants of the

Agricultural Miscellany.

Theorough Cultivation.

But very few farmers in our country realize the importance of thoroughly cultivating the soil. At the West, farmers run over a vast amount of territory, simply taking what nature produces, until the soil is worn out, and then move to new land to go through the same process again. At the East, although farming has been hetter conducted, and some attention has been paid to improvement, yet, oven there the land is not thoroughly cultivated—does not produce one-half as large crops as it is capable, with thorough cultivation, of producing. Under the system of farming which is generally practised in this country, the land wears out and the crops diminish in quantity and

practiced continues to be pursued, the time will come when, instead of sending a vast quantity of grain to foreign lands, we shall be obliged to import for our own use. That time may seem, and undoubtedly is, very far distant; yet if our population should in proportion to the present number of inhabitants, increase as fast as for a century past, and the mighty tide of imgration also continue, and the same system of farming be continued, the truth of our supposition will be realized. But if our soil was thoroughly cultivated there would be room and food for untold millions. China and Japan support millions of inhabitants on an into the ditch, or being in danger of overturned. China and Japan support millions of inhabitants on an almost incredible small area of land. Our soil, with the same thorough cultivation and the same amount of fertilizing, would do the same. This is not a mere theory, but a fact the truth of which has often been now show where injury to the amount of scores of dol-

Many of our readers can recall instances where a farmer with a few acres of land, which he thoroughly cultivated, made more money than one with a large farm cultivated in the usual manner. And what has been done on an individual, may also be done on a national scale. With thorough oultivation, and the proper application of manures, large crops can be obtained, and the land will steadily increase in value. We believe the great trouble with most farmers is this—they have too much land. Probably two-thirds of the farmers of our country would be benefited by selling from one-third to one-half their land, and thoroughly cultivating the remainder. They now plant so much that they cannot properly tend it, and as a natural consequence, weeds spring up, which injure the crop and the land, and cause much trouble in future years. This should not be done on roads, so far as plowing and scraping is concerned, later in the season than September, as this gives the road times to settle togetter and harden before the fall rains come on, and winter snows will now melt on it and make a quagmine, as is the case with late built roads. Another and importent point to which we have before called attention, is to make a road graded so far as possible. By this we mean the plowing done the small declivities and rises in the road, and scraping the dirt into the hollers or lower portions, instead of plowing the road. If this system was followed ten years, our roads would all be graded at the cost of the annual repairs. Will our surveyors take this point into consideration? A modicum of science, a little common sense, and a willingness to do what is best adapted to the circumstances, on their part, will soon render our roads treme high prices of farm produce for a few years past has induced many farmers to plant more land than among the best in the country.—Belfast Age, usual; but now we think the high price of labor, with the downward tendency of prices, should induce them maxim, "Anything that is worth doing at all is worth doing well," is worthy the attention of every farmer.

It is far more promised to theroughly cultivate a small farm, than to go over, in a slovenly manner, a large manner. The

farm, than to go over, in a slovenly manner, a large one.

The fences cost much less on a small farm than on a large one, and there is less care and anxiety connected with it. With thorough cultivation, we believe the same amount of grass, grain and fruit can be grown, and the same amount of stock kept on fifty acres, for which one hundred are now required. The advice we give our revelors who are farmers is this: Do not buy land unless you absolutely need it. If you have more than you can thoroughly cultivate, and can get a reasonable price for it, sell it at once. Thoroughly cultivate all your farm, use manure unsparingly, and make it your aim to get the largest possible returns from every acre of lan 1 you own. This will, we think, lead you to certain success in your occupation.—Rural American.

"C. W." asks:—"Will some carrespondent give directions for making a good ox yoke, medium size?"

Yes, I will. My oxen always, as long as I used an ox team, pulled under a good ox yoke. They liked it, and I am of the opinion that C. W., and every will only put on courage to face their neighbors, and progress a pge.

I learned, when a boy, that with a down sweep to the yoke, and the drop of the staple and ring below that, that a pull on the ring canted the yoke, bringing the pressure on the bottom of the bow, drawing it into the ox's gullet, choking him unmercifully, and the heavier the draught the more malicious the murder; causing the poor animal to gasp and wheeze, and loll and blow, and I guess, cutting down his pulling power about one-half.

was all your farm, as manure unsparingly, and make it your sint to get the largest possible returns from every form to certain success in your occupation—Rarad American.

The Benefits of Mutching.

It is assaranble now to apply mulching. The early spring rains have fallen, (though not very pointing by the section,) the sun is soorching. The early pring rains have fallen, (though not very pointing the printing of the section,) the sun is soorching, the earth printing is short, to which the system is adopted. We will just mention, in the outset, that there are two methods of mulching; ones, the path there are two methods of mulching; ones, the path there are two methods of mulching; ones, the path there are two methods of mulching; ones, the path the other, turning the soil itself into a mulch—or rather three of four inches of the surface—by stiring it the other, turning the soil itself into a mulch—or rather three of four inches of the surface—by stiring it the other, turning the soil itself into a mulch—or rather three of four inches of the surface—by stiring it the other, turning the soil itself into a mulch—or rather three of four inches of the surface—by stiring it the other, turning the soil itself into a mulch—or rather three of four inches of the surface—by stiring it the soil itself into a mulch—or rather three of four inches of the surface—by stiring it the other, turning the soil itself into a mulch—or rather three of four inches of the surface—by stiring it the other, turning the soil itself into a mulch—or rather three of four inches of the surface—by stiring it the soil itself into a mulch—or rather three of four inches of the surface—by stiring it the soil itself into a mulch—or rather three of four inches of the surface—by stiring it the soil itself into a mulch—or rather three of four inches of the surface—by stiring it the soil the surface—by stiring it the soil the surface—by stiring it the s

# In many parts of the country the currant worm

Road Making.

The season for repairing roads is at hand, and we

which is generally practised in this country, the land wears out and the crops diminish in quantity and quality. We know of large fields in the "Connecticut tem, the roads are kept in repair. In the contract system of the best tracts of farming land in this country, which have been rendered almost worthless by the wretched system of farming, which the owners followed. At the South, as well as the West, and some parts of the East, the "skinning" process has been carried on until much of the land is almost worthless.

Although our country has rapidly increased in Although our country has rapidly increased in vogue throughout the State, and all things considered almost worthless.

Although our country has rapidly increased in wealth and prosperity, and in a comparatively short time become one of the mightiest powers on earth; and this posperity and power have been in a great measure due to the agricultural employments of the people, yet if the system of farming now so extensively surveyor does not give so good axtisfaction, but practiced continues to be pursued, the time will come

"C. W." asks:-"Will some correspondent give di-

for general use, but to ways."

If boiled whole, the wheat should be allowed to soak in topid water before boiling, that the grain may have a chance to soften and swell. When properly boiled use with milk suitably seasoned with salt and pepper, and it will be found a nourishing, healthful and palatable dish.

leaves, and the worms commence eating the leaves as soon as hatched out, and continue the work till all, or nearly all, are destroyed, leaving the fruit without the sustenance that foliage always supplies; and, of course it fails to mature.

Various remedies have been published in the agricultural papers—sprinkling lime and ashes upon the leaves, when the dew is on; throwing a decection of the first to one of the last two. The plants should be set in the months of April, May or June, or in October and November. Set in rows from four to six inches only remedy that seems to be effectual, according to the reports published, which we consider worthy of credence.

The white hellebore is usually sold by druggists, and is not, we believe, very expensive, as a little suffices to destroy the worms.—Rural American.

## Scientific Facts.

Science proves, and we believe, such miracles as the The air is capable of solidifications, liquefaction and

color. A pressure from without of fifty miles deep of such air surrounds the earth.

Every adult supports a pressure on his own person of thirty thousand pounds' weigh of this air.

Except for such an enormous compression from with

in them reason and language could not exist.

Many plants breathe, perspire, propagate by sexual distinctions, and possess a circulation of sensitive life. The age of many trees which are, as it were, the aristocracy of plants, exceeds four thousand years.

There are at least, no less than seventy thousand distinct species of such trees and plants.

The smallest insects are the architects by whom is-

nothing but their excrements and remains.

Among land insects, the white ant and the bee have lived for thousands of years under hereditary institu-tions of established loyalty and order. Others of these insects have thirty thousand eyes.

There have existed tribes of frogs, lizards, flying dragons, equal in dimensions to bisons, hippopotami, elephants.—Horticulturist.

Strawberry Culture.

The principals of strawbery culture are pretty well understood. A gravelly loam soil, well drained, sided by lime and ashes (unleach), with a sprinkling of salt previously given: vegetable manure, applied most plentifully at top, forming, in the form of leaf mold or chip manure, a mulch, to be super-covered with light-colored straw, (cut fine, the better,) just previous to the bearing time; water plentifully applied then. Rows two feet apart (more for field culture,) eighteen inches in the rows, and planted, where the climate will admit, in August, firmly put in with light, fine soil, kept moist, mulching and all, the mulch to be one to two inches thick. In fall, cover up with brush. Where spring planting is done, let it be done as early

# Maine Board of Agriculture.

Large or Small Farms.

BY JAMES M. CARPENTER OF PITTSTON.

Topic No. 9-"On which can a farmer live the easier a farm of two hundred acres or more, or one of forty or fifty; the soil of like quality."

Ease is something that cannot be weighed or meas-ared and we shall be obliged to exercise one of the

rights conceded to the people of this section of our country and resort to some "guessing" in order to arrive at a probable solution of this, to the farmers of Maine, important question. In making a comparison, it is assumed that the cir-cumstances of the farmer are the same so far as family and logation are concerned, and also equal as to skill and ability to labor in the prosecution of his business. It is understood that the style of living in both instan-ces is to correspond. The buildings on the two farms will be equally plain, or expensive according to the taste or ability of the occupants, and the outlay would be the same with this execution, that the lawage farm

be the same with this exception that the larger farm will require the addition of barn room sufficient to house the stock and crops. We frequently hear remarks of this kind. "You have too much land, enough for two farms, why not divide it, or sell out and buy a small place where you can live easier!" And on the other hand it is common to hear something that sounds more complaining. "I can do but little for a living on this small farm of only forty acres. I have a large family and it takes about all we can produce to live on." Everything produced on the farm and consumed by the family is worth what

found to have met with the best success.

"The soil of like quality" taking an average of the farms as they are now through the State, will admit of a division into tillage, pasture, and woodland of about one-third to each. The forty acres, about fifteen

in wood-lot. This division is not made with any inten-tion of raising an objection to a system of rotation where the soil and circumstances will admit. It will be readily admitted that the out lay for the dwelling, furniture, carriages for family use, and ex-penditure for the ornamented surroundings, together with the expense of keeping all in good repair, will be the same in one case as the other. That for other buildings will of course, were according to the size of buildings will of course vary according to the size of the farm. The additional cost of land will have to be

taken into the account.

The objection usually raised against the small farm and that entitled to much weight, is the want of land. The complaint generally most frequent on the large farm is a want of labor. If the occupant of the formfarm is a want of labor. If the occupant of the former has a family of boys and girls, they very soon find the limits of the farm too small, and either the children or the father seek employment elsewhere—often at a distance from home and its protecting influences—causing a separation of family ties that may never be united. If the owner of a larger farm has a like family, his want of labor is in a great measure supplied, and the extent of his land will give them useful employment and score for improvement.

doyment and scope for improvement.

Again, if there are no spare laborers on the small Again, if there are no spare laborers on the small farm, and the owner is obliged to hire, he will not as a general rule, engage help by the month, but by the day, as his needs require. He will endeavor to perform all the labor his strength will admit of, and it is believed look with much doubt upon the wisdom of leaving a large farm for a small one, with the expectation of a less laborious life. Should the larger farmer be similarly situated he will consider himself able to employ help constantly, and will always aim to have a good strong mu to relieve him of the heavier portions of farm work.

The want of land can seldom be supplied to advantage by the small farmer. Whereas the want of labor.

The want of land can seldom be supplied to advantage by the small farmer. Whereas the want of labor experienced by the owner of the large farm can usually be met without much difficulty. The first will also be obliged to keep a small team, whether of oxen or horses. The other will be able to keep a team of either oxen or horses, or both of sufficient strength to do all the heavy work, such as "breaking up," &c., without the expense of additional teams, or of exchanging with neighbors, as the practice of many is. The cost of libor-saving machines and implements, together with farming tools to cultivate the forty acres economically and successfully, will amount to nearly as much as for the two hundred acres.

The additional quantity of land will enable the owner to keep a much larger stock on the farm, the annual growth of which will be a source of income. He will be able to rear his calves and other young stock and sell them when they have arrived at maturity, and are

growth of which will be a source of income. He will be able to rear his calver and other young stock and sell them when they have arrived at maturity, and are the most valuable. On the other hand, the small quantity of land renders it necessary to dispose of many of the calves to the butcher for the want of room to keep them. The ten acre wood-lot it is estimated, if well husbanded, will support the fires. A like quantity taken from the fifty acre lot will leave forty acres, which, in many localities, may be turned to good account. What has already been said in reference to labor, may be applied to the affairs of the household as well as to outdoor labor, with equal force.

We are aware that the friends of the theory "Two acres enough," "Ten acres enough," and that small farms have advantages over large ones, will be very likely to disagree with the position taken in this paper. But as yet, no sufficient evidence has appeared to prevent any one who is in possession of two hundred acres or more, keeping only one cow, or going into the business of raising blackberry cames on a corner of his lot, if his locality, circumstances and inclination should happen to lead him in that direction.

It is not the intention of the writer to say anything to dampen the ardor or enthusiasm of the cultivators of small quantities of land. Too much commendation cannot well be bestowed for the courage and industry exhibited by many in rescuing some forbidden portion of the earth's surface, and making it both beautiful and profitable, and many a farmer on forty acres has done more for the improvement and dignity of agriculture than some of those in possession of broader acres. What especially is contended for, is that nearly all the advantages claimed by the friends of a small quantity of land are also possessed by the owner of the larger quantity, and that his hopes of relief by a change would, in all probability, be disappointed.

Augusta, Thursday, May 31, 1866. TERMS OF THE MAINE PARMER.

\$2.00 in advance, or \$2.50 if not paid within three months of the date of Subscription. These terms will be rigidly athered to in all cases. In All payments made by subscribers to the Panusa will be ore ad in accordance with our new mailing method. The printed dat show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in all

his paper must communicate to us the name of the office to to comply with his request.

NOTICES. Mr. James Students is now on a collecting and canvassing to In Waldo County.

Mr. V. Darense will visite subscribers in York County during the month of June.

## Road Making.

As the season approaches when roads are to be repaired and new ones made, a little attention to the subject by way of the FARMER may not be inappro-

do if we can possibly avoid it, and that is not to cover up rocks, stumps or logs in the road bed. We have sometimes been asked if rocks grow, and we answer, yes, they will grow in our garden, and in the road, but no where else that we have ever seen. You may reach of the carriage wheels, but the earth will settle farther than you suppose, and the stump or rock projects above the surface only to be extracted at some well what you attempt to do at all, and the first thing is to have a good road bed. If a huge rock sticks out, the only way is to grapple with it and get it out of the way. In building new roads it is sometimes necessary to take out large stumps. If you have no machine at command, dig the earth away from the body of the stump between the roots with a big hoe, and set a resolute man to work with an axe to cut the roots off close to the body of the stump all around it. This he will do in a little while, and then the body will be

In regard to plowing up the centre of a road, this must depend upon circumstances on which every surveyor must decide for himself. A great defect on too many roads that are liable to be washed, is making them too flat. They should as a general rule, be well rounded up in the centre, and they will soon settle as flat as they should be. Hills should be well rounded as they are more liable to be washed out than level ground. A great defect in grading a road on hills is in leaving the summit of the hill too flat so that the water will commence at that point, and form a channel its whole length, leaving the work after a few weeks all to be done over again. If land is rocky, after plowing, ran ever the ground with a harrow. This will level the ground, and bring to the surface a multitude of small stones which should be removed.

While grading a piece of road it frequently happens that a comfortable sidewalk may be made at the same time by plowing up from five to seven back furrows, and harrowing them down. The rest of the work may be done with a hoe. It is quite as comfortable walking on a sidewalk from one neighbor's house to another on dry ground, as on muddy land or through puddles of water. Besides it gives an air of neatness to a neighborhood to see a good walk and a row of trees by the road side. We cannot pay too much attention to our roads. We have frequently thought that if men the road side as a frequently thought that if men the road side as a frequently thought that if men the road side as a frequently thought that if men the road side as a frequently thought that if men the road side as a frequently thought that if men the road side as a frequently thought that if men the road side as a frequently thought that if men the road side as a frequently thought that if men the road side as a frequently thought that if men the road side as a frequently thought that if men the road side as a frequently thought that if men the road side as a frequently thought that if men the road side as a frequently thought that if men the road side as a frequently thought that if men the road side as a frequently thought that if men the road side as a frequently thought that if men the road side as a frequently thought that if men the road side as a frequently thought that if men the road side as a frequently the road side as a frequently thought that if men the road side as a frequently thought that if men the road side as a frequently thought that if men the road side as a frequently thought that if men the road side as a frequently thought that if men the road side as a frequently thought that if men the road side as a frequently thought that if men the road side as a frequently thought that if men the road side as a frequently thought that if men the road side as a frequently thought that if men the road side as a frequently thought that if the road side as a frequently thought that if the road side as a frequently thought that if the road side as a frequently thought that if the road side as a frequently thought that if the road side as a frequently thought that it is a frequently thought that it i had to draw the carriages instead of horses, we should have better roads at once. We have ridden over miles of road, good in most respects, yet all covered with small stones. We appeal to our readers who ever drove a horse, if the carriage wheel was not pretty sure to run over a stone, even if it was the only one in sight. Then clean them out and have a smooth road. A sharp-pointed steel instrument, with a handle like that of a pitchfork, will take out a great many small stones imbedded in a road track. If you have a piece of sandy land, haul on some clay. Doing a little every year will soon make a good road

THE SEASON, CROPS, &c. The season in the interio of Maine, and indeed throughout the whole State, and generally in New England, has been cold, dry and backward. The past winter was a severe one for grass, fruit trees, grape vines, &c., and until the copious and much needed rain of Sunday and Monday of the present week, we do not remember for many years of having seen the fields and pastures so short and brown as during this spring. The prospect for a good hay crop is much brightened by the recent rains, but it will be much later than usual and likely to interfere somewhat with the early grain harvest. Stock of all kinds throughout the State is, however, very scarce and as there is a large amount of old hav being summered over we do not see as prices of stock, now remarkably high, are to be much lower, nor that a short hay crop the present year will be likely to affect the price of stock, or create that anxiety among farmers that it does in some years.

Farmers are generally rather late about planting, and are, we think, sowing and planting more than usual. A large amount of corn and potatoes yet re main unplanted, and the recent rains will, on much land, retard operations for some days. The present week will be a busy one among farmers, and a great amount of planting will be done.

The fruit crop promises well if it is not all destroyed by the caterpillars, for they are already making fear-ful ravages, and farmers are not half so careful to destroy them as they should be. We have within a day or two seen many orchards upon which were numerous "tents," and the owners were "too busy" to destroy them, and too thoughtless to hire a man to do it. Yet if they are not destroyed, they will destroy the fruit crop, and what will pay better than to attend to

FARMING IN IOWA. A correspondent of the Portland Press, writing from Iowa a very sensible letter on the condition of that State, in which he fairly sets forth its advantages and disadvantages, concludes with the following expression: "I am frank to remark that an Iowan who has lived twenty years in this State, unless he has gained by the rise of land on his hands, will not as a general thing be as wealthy at end of his twenty years, as would be a Maine Yankee in the same branch of business living in his Eastern home." We believe the remark to be a true one generally, with reference to all the Western States While there may be some advantages in favor of the West, we are certain that men who would do well there can do quite as well in the long run in Maine.

THE EASTERN RAILROAD. The Directors of the Eastern Railroad have recently added to their rolling stock six superior engines, some of them of great power and speed. These and the commodious passenger ears, so sumptuously furnished from their shops at East Boston, show a desire and determination to afford superior accommodations to the patrons of the road. The successful efforts of Mr. Prescott, the popular and efficient Superintendent, to promote the comfort and safety of passengers, and to facilitate the prompt and careful transportation of freight, have been largely instrumental in giving the Eastern Bailroad the excellent reputation it now enjoys with the business cor

Mail speaks with great confidence in regard to the building of the proposed "Memorial Hall" for the College in that place, and thinks the necessary funds for its erection will be early rised. It will embrace a room for a chapel about 60 feet by 40, with an Alumni and Memorial Hall of the same over it, and a libraprojecting on the back side. It is intended to be south of the present college buildings, on a line with the others, and to terminate with a tower and entrance at the south end. The estimated cost is about

The funeral of Rishop Burgess will take place

tor of the Lewiston Journal, during a recent visit to Washington had an interesting interview with Gen. Grant. During the conversation the General inter-

ding farther observations as follows:

"There were some parts of the country where our armies never troo, particularly Toxas, which needed to feel the blighting effects of war to bring their people to a realizing sense of the enormity of their arime and the necessity of a thorough repentance. I find, said he, that those parts of the South which have been within our lines and have therefore escaped the rebel conscription and taxes, are much least disposed to accept the situation in good faith, than those portions which have been literally overrun with fire and sword."

John G. Phinney, a member of this body from Ward three.

Resolved, That the City Council of Augusta tender the expression of their sympathy to the relatives of the decessed in this sail event; and as a testimony of respect for his memory, they will attend the funeral this day at half past four o'clock.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the decessed, and entered upon the City records.

Orders passed in concurrence, That so much of the order heretofore passed in concurrence, and the purchase of two

'acquiesce in the result much better than those who stayed at home. The women are particularly bitter against the Union and Union men.' Of course, he added, 'there is some bitterness of feeling among all classes, but I am satisfied it would soon die out if their leading men had not somehow got the idea that trea-son after all was not very bad, and that the 'Southern son after all was not very bad, and that the 'Southern cause,' as they phrase it, will yet triumph not in war, but in politics.' 'In my judgment,' said Grant, 'the tone of certain men and certain papers at the North, is such as to do incaluable mischief in making the late rebels believe that they are just as much entitled to rule as ever, and that if they will only stand by what they are pleased to call their "rights," they will have help from the North.' 'This,' significantly added Grant, 'is only playing over again the inciplent stages of the rebellion.' He was confident that the large majority of the Southern people would smother their resentments and become good citizens, if these mischief-makers at the North would only let them alone. For himself, if he had the power the first thing he would do would be to seize the New York News and kindred sheets which are giving the South so dangerous an idea of their own position and 'rights.'

will do in a little while, and then the body will be loose and come out without any delay, and the roots will also yield at once. Instead of this we have seen a half dozen men at work round the extremities of a This will be necessary to repress the turbulence of a large pine stump, for half a day, and then require the aid of several yoke of oxen to extract it. It is expensive business.

Ins will be necessary to repress the turbulence of a read this several yoke of oxen to extract it. It is expensive business.

Ins will be necessary to repress the turbulence of a read this persons, and also to protect the rights of the freedmen, who are looked upon with deep hatred by a very large proportion of the people."

> THE EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts has addressed a letter to the New York Evening Post, containing a comprehensive and forcible argument, upon national grounds, for the prosecution of this great enterprise, and seventy-five dollars in tavor of Chas. Wingate, for the prosecution of this great enterprise, and urging reasons which must approve themselves to zen in the support of the action of the general government in its behalf. He says :

"The European and North American Railway asks no gift or subsidy from the generaly government of the United States. It asks only that the claims of the States of Massachusetts and Maine (anterior to 1860) may be duly audited and allowed according to well-settled principles heretofore established and applied in regard to other States. These claims have been dedicated to this railway, which is not merely sectional, but national, in its design, character and results. For this railway, binding the United States to the maritime provinces of British America, when completed, will unite by continuous railway New Orleans and Halifax, and establish irreversibly the commercial gravitation of those provinces toward the United States, and from the Canadas, in accordance with the natural tendency of things, and against the efforts of the imperial government of Great Britain. Attention is age of all peaceful means to oppose such efforts.

Among the most potent of these is the railroad. The

But there is a direct and unimpeachable national is thus shadowed forth. But there is a direct and unimpeachable national ground, on which the demand for national support is also placed, which is neither commercial nor political, but military. It is this: By the Ashburton treaty we lost, and Great Britain gained, the national and jurisdictional control of the valley of the St. John. Thereby we lost and she gained the most covered here in the control of the valley of the St. John. Thereby we lost and she gained the most covered here in the and unobstructed highway (as she did in 1812-15, as she did in 1837, and alike in winter or in summer), her marching columns and their munitions, and throw them on our northern border, menacing our border at all its more accessible points, gathering strength as they roll on, by the accession of Canadian troops, and stimulating alike, courage and animosity, as they march through the Canadian regions, to flank us again if they please on our northwestern frontier.

A railway from Bangor to the valley of the St. John, opening the country from the Penobscot to the St. John, river, and a branch up to Houlton, would control, not only that great military advantage—namely, the valley itself—but render also the whole frontier of Maine, in the quickest and surest way, impregnable by any force.

Now, we ask only that our claims may be audited and allowed, to the extent of \$2,300,000, to be exendended \$10,000 per mile in building this most im portant military, national and international road.
The people and the States of Massachusetts and Maine will do the rest."

ichmond say the animosity between the rebels and the Unionists there has increased greatly of late. Violent threats of a determination to separate from the North are openly made. The rebels say that, before, slavery prevented assistance from England and France, but now all that is cleared away. The Unionists say they are in a worse condition than ever. Some Union men have been so ill-treated by their rebel partners in business that they have been obliged to withdraw from

that the rebels mean to fight again. Similar unfavorable changes of public sentiment are recorded by correspondents in other parts of the the hardware store of M. G. Brooks, Water street. South. A Deceter (Ala.) correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette writes that political feeling over the entire South is getting very decided. The old rebel element is vindictive, and getting worse. A Union among them, "than a lamb has among hyenas." Many of the latter class are leaving, or preparing to

Governor Holden of North Carolina has addressed a letter to a prominent member of the United States Senate, stating that hundreds of loyal people are daily

Connection. We were in error in our last issue in city and Hallowell was to be used as a slaughter versalist Church in this city on Sunday afternoon ing inconsistent whatever in its being located where it usual morning service. is, (only it would be better at a further distance from the road) and its erection does not conflict with any State or city ordinance. We would be the last to do Leonard A. Grover, foreman in the Excelsior Factory.

salbero', passed through this city on Thursday of last confer a favor by communicating with Mr. John Tagweek, on his way home from Boston, whither he had gart, Skowhegan. gone for the purpose of having an operation performed upon one of his eyes. It has been sightless for some time, but he received encouragement from the highest medical authority, that its sight could be restored.

We are happy to say that Mr. Lang's general health has greatly improved, an announcement which will be received with great joy by his numerous friends ous horse the ensuing season. who have been so greatly solicitous for him during his past year and a half of extreme suffering.

The Universalist State Convention will be holden to-morrow (Wednesday) at 44 o clock, P. M. A special train will leave Augusta for Gardiner at 4 past 8 ing to attend will be passed over the Portland & Kennad for one fare the round trip.

GEN. GRANT'S VIEWS ON RECONSTRUCTION. The edi- | Special Meeting of the City Council. Augusta, May 22, 1866.

Grant. During the conversation the General intermated that it would perhaps have been better for the country had the war continued for a year longer, adding faither. All the City Council has received with deep regret the melancholy intelligence of the death of John G. Phinney, a member of this body from Ward

bring themselves to the proper frame of mind than they were one year since. 'A year ago,' said he, 'they were willing to do anything; now they regard themselves as masters of the situation. Some of the rebel generals,' he added, 'are behaving nobly and doing all they can to induce the people to throw aside their old prejudices and to conform their course to the changed condition of things. Johnston and Dick Taylor particularly, are exercising a good influence; but,' he added, 'Lee is behaving badly. He is conducting himself very differently from what I had reason, from what he said at the time of the surrender, to suppose he would. No differently from what I had reason, from what he said at the time of the surrender, to suppose he would. No man at the South is capable of exercising a tenth part of the influence for good that he is, but instead of using it, he is setting an example of forced acquiescence so grudging and pernicious in its effects as to be hardly realized.

The men who were in rebel armies, said Grant, 'acquiesce in the result much better than there who Street, between the Mansion House and Mrs. Fowler's,

> Regular Meeting of the City Council. AUGUSTA, May 26, 1866. Second monthly report of the City Marshal was read and accepted. Twenty-second quarterly report of the Treasurer of the Augusta Free Bridge Company

> the other on Bridge street, west of the engine house.

was read and ordered on file. The following Police officers were appointed : Alex ander Kincaid, Whitman M. Thayer, Henry H. Hoxie

and B. S. Farnham. The following appropr

\$18,456 43 Police, 4,187 12 Printing, 6,500 00 Interest, 1,000 00 Abatements, 4,000 00 Discounts, 6,000 00 Counts, 5,000 00 Contingent, \$70,000 00

count of ten per cent. on all taxes paid on or before the 15th day of July next was read and accepted. Orders passed in concurrence-Authorizing the Mayor to draw his warrant on the City Treasurer for four hundred and twenty-five dollars in favor of Benj. Davis, and seventy-five dollars in favor of Chas. Winas per report of Committee on New Streets made this the judgment of every intelligent and reflecting citirespectfully advised to abolish all foot tolls over the Augusta Free Bridge from and after June 30, 1866; that the City Marshal be and he hereby is instructed to cause all obstructions to be forthwith removed from the limits of the street in the vicinity of the office of the Kennebec Company (or south and west of said ofcated to this railway, which is not merely sectional, fice) and to prosecute any person who shall hereafter but national, in its design, character and results. place obstructions therein, except for building pur-

poses in conformity with City Ordinances. An order authorizing the Street Commissioner to purchase a Derrick for the use of the city, and petition of E. A. Fowler, were referred to Committee on High-

until October, when it will take place at Richmond.

Messrs. William B. Reed of Philadelphia and George England, and will one day drop, fully ripe for a new union, into our system. Only our own folly can pretent if.

by we lost and she gained the most coveted key to the military control of British North America. With Halifax as her best naval station, she easily prepares to strike for Provincetown on Cape Cod as her rendezvous, whence to menace all our coast, and for Portland, the best stragetic point. While up the valley of the St. John river she can pour as through a natural, easy and unobstructed highway (as she did in 1812-15, as erate States clearly had a constitutional right to with-

This it is probable will be the entire defense on the trial. Perhaps, for the issue appears very doubtful, the jury may convict Mr. Davis. If so, appeal will be at once taken and the case brought before the United States Supreme Court, where it will be argued before the full bench by Messrs. O'Connor and Shea of New York, Pugh of Cincinnati and Reed of Philadelphia. James T. Brady of New York, who is one of the associate counsel employed by Attorney General Speed to assist in the prosecution, is now here.

SUICIDE. We learn from the Hallowell Gazette that on Monday 21st inst., as a number of patients from the Insane Hospital, with their attendants, were taking a stroll in Chelsea, one of the patients, a young man named Warren H. Decker, belonging in Danforth, Me., stealthily slipped away from his companions, ran a few rods, threw himself into the Kennebec and was drowned. He had not been missing but a few moments before search was made, which was continued until nine o'clock in the evening. On the following morning his hat was found in the river, and after searching for the body with grappling hooks, it was found in a short time near the Hallowell bridge.

DOTY'S CLOTHES WASHER. This is the best washing machine ever invented, is easy to operate either sitting their partnerships. One, who served on the jury at er standing, takes but little room, injures no gar Norfolk which indicted Jeff Davis, was treated in such ments, does its work thoroughly in from three to five a violent manner by his partners that he was obliged minutes, and is convenient and durable. It has been to leave his store for safety. Some Uniquists believe tested by families in this city who unite in pronounce ing it more indispensable on washing day than the wringer, and this is high praise. Sold in this city at

The yearly meeting of the Society of Friends meets at Newport, R. L. early in June next. The Friends who wish to attend these meetings will be man, especially a Northernes, has no more chance passed to Boston over the Portland & Kennebec Railroad and the Boston roads, for one fare the round trin They can purchase regular tickets at any of the ticket offices on the line, and at the meeting receive a free

return ticket. The bill in aid of the European & North Ame ican Railway, providing for a loan of the credit of aving North Carolina for the Northwest; that unless the Commonwealth to the amount of one million dolme protection is speedily afforded them by the Gov- lars, to be advanced only after the completion of the ernment every loyal man yet remaining in the State road from Bangor to St. John, was rejected by a de-will be compelled to leave, he among the rest. cisive vote on Saturday last, in the Massa House of Representatives.

stating that the building being erected between this mae, as it was never any part of the plan of the pro- next at the usual hour, and be continued until th prictors to appropriate it for that purpose. It is to be plans for rebuilding, now under consideration, are used wholly as a building for storing well, and for the consummated. The Sabbath School will hold its sea. pulling and tanning of wool skins; and there is noth-

or say anything to the injury of an enterprising and was carried over the dam at that place on Monday of last week and drowned. He was thirty-five years of age, and leaves a child about five years old. His body has not been recovered. Any one finding it will

The wide-spread reputation of Gen. Knox as

Company, called to consider the action of the citizen and of the City Authorities upon the question of mal ing the Bridge free to the public, it was voted that the company had no legal authority to transfer the property to the city for the purpose proposed.

State Normal School at Farmington.

The second annual examination of the pupils of this institution, and the first graduation of its senior class took place on May 25th. The day was propitious, and the interest wall superior the second annual examination of the pupils of this intelligence of the bombardment of the city of Calla, by the Spanish fleet, under Admiral Nuner, and its to be introduced, and showed a fair exhibition of the correspondence of the New York Herald and other

in the Baptist Church, to listen to the exercises connected with the graduation of the senior class. These consisted principally of essays and declamations in a high sisted principally of essays and declamations in a high list fleet, but bored as their ships have been the casulation of the senior class of the same than the same transfer of the n the Baptist Church, to listen to the exercises connect-

F. H. Tibbetts was elected Street. Commissioner for the Western District in place of John G. Phinney, de-Addresses were made by the Hon. E. P. Weston, late ile, we may be safe in judging the Spanish Superintendent, and now Principal of the Abbot in excess of that of the Peruvians. School, E. F. Pillsbury, Esq., and Prof. Burnham, all of whom, in concurrence with the judgment of the

> itations and doubts of the past, may be regarded as well established in its power to accomplish its design.
>
> It will soon, if it be not already, on an equality with was not even thought advisable to remove him to his kindred institutions in other States, and now holds out winning invitations to the sons and daughters of our State, to enter its halls, and with the aids there offered, prepare themselves to become efficient teach-

ties to volunteers serving in the late war, passed the House on Friday by a nearly unanimous vote, and will used mostly round shot; they had probably expended

"Instead of any grant of land, or other bounty, there shall be allowed and paid to each and every sol-dier, sailor and marine in the United Staies, who has dier, sailor and marine in the United Staies, who has been, or who may hereafter be honorably discharged from such servic, the sum of eight and one-third dollars lars per month, or at the rate of one hundred dollars per year, as hereinafter provided, for all the time per year, as hereinafter provided, for all the time the Vanderbilt sailed, busy repairing damages. The probability is that, as soon as assistance arrives, the fleet will protect the health and and sixty-one, and the nineteenth day of April, eight-teen hundred and sixty-five, and in the case of any such soldier, sailor or marine discharged from the servsuch solder, sator of marine discharged from the service, on account of wounds received in battle or while engaged in the line of his duty, the said allowance of bounty shall be computed and paid up to end of the term of service for which his enlistment was made, and best appointed establishment of the kind in the

this act.

No bounty under the provisions of this act shall be paid to of on account of any soldier, sailor or marine who served as a substitute in either the army or navy, or who was a captured prisoner of war at the time of his enlistment, nor to any one who was discharged on his own application or request prior to the 9th day of April, 1865, unless such discharge was obtained with a view to re-enlistment, or to accept promotion in the military or naval service of the United States, or to be transferred from one branch of military service to another, and who did actually enlist or accept promotion or was so transferred. And no bounty shall be paid to any soldier, sailor or marine discharged on the application or at the request of parents, guardians or later that the whelling houses on East Fifteenth street, and, with the live contents, were almost entirely destroyed. The Free Chapel of Grace Church, a beautiful building on the south side of Fourteenth street was on fire several times, but by the application of copious streams of water was saved. The Hippotheatron, on the south side of Fourteenth street, was in great danger, but fortunately was not destroyed. All the live stock was removed.

And no bounty shall be free Chapel of Grace Church, a beautiful building on the south side of Fourteenth street, was in great danger, but fortunately was not destroyed. All the live stock was removed.

And the live in the tree contents, were almost entirely destroyed. The Free Chapel of Grace Church, a beautiful building on the south side of Fourteenth street, was in great danger, but fortunately was not destroyed. All the live stock was removed.

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And the live in the thetic contents, were almost entirely destroyed. All the live stock was removed.

Solved of Fourteenth street,

A FIENDISH OUTBAGE. The Lewiston Journal says:

South Somerset will be present, with a sprinkling of the best grades, &c., of all breeds. The exercises of the day will close with a public dinner and a pleasant furniture to the sidewalks, while children were adding and profitable time is expected.

those of Col. W. Moarthur of the 30th Regiment, and Col. Sanot White of the 30th Regiment, and Col. \$400,000, and is believed to have been the largest Harris, of the 6th Regiment. Geo. Lancaster of this State, promoted from the ranks in 1863, has been pro-four thousand persons. It will be immediately remoted and confirmed as Captain in the 17th Infantry.

his support to Gen. Chamberlain for that position.

Gen. O. S. Ferry, Republican, was elected on Wednesday last by the concurrent vote of the two branches of the Connecticut Legislature to the U. S. Ticknor & Fields, Boston. Terms \$4 per annum. enate from that State.

the stock having been subscribed for. A. D. Brown, Esq., of Portland, is the contractor. We learn from the Bangor Whig that Abraham Woodward, Esq., of the Penobscot Exchange of that city, has lately sold an elegant pair of matched bay colts to Col. G. W. Stanley of this city, for \$1500.

The fortification bill passed by the U. S. Senate, contains the following appropriations for Maine: Fort Popham, \$50,000; Fort Scammel, \$85,000; Fort leorges, \$50,000.

Cholera Dysentery, Coughs, Colds and Rheu-natism are quickly cured by American Dife Drops.

the interest well sustained throughout. A well filled signal repulse by the Peruvian batteries. We conprogramme indicated the course of the various subjects

There were some parts of the country where our armies never trod, particularly Turas, which needed to feel the blighting effects of war to bring their people to a realizing sense of the enormity of their arme and the necessity of a thorough repentance. If and, said he, that those parts of the South which have not felt the war, and particularly those which have been within our lines and have therefore escaped the rebel conscription and taxes, are much less disposed to accept the situation in good faith, than those portions which have been literally overrun with fire and sword.

Referring to the temper of the Southern people, he remarked that they are much less disposed now to bring themselves to the proper frame of mind than they were one year since. 'A year ago,' said he, 'they were willing to do anything; now they regard themselves of the south which are less than they were one year since. 'A year ago,' said he, 'they were willing to do anything; now they regard themselves to use twelve feet in width of Water street for to purchase but one hearse; authorizing Daniel Woodward to use twelve feet in width of Water street for building purposes, in conformity with the City Charter; authorizing the Board of Health to cause to be built at the expense of the city, one or more privies, to be located in the rear of the Williams' and North's blocks, at such places as they may deem most covenient; directing the Street Commissioner for the Western District to use all horses connected with the Fire Department, and report the number of days said horses are used at least once a year, to the City Council; allowing Chas. McLaughlin to put up two bulletin contents of the State. It will not be fitting to speak of particular persons, and the standard persons. The let of May was appointed for the stack, but on account of fog it was put off until the 2d. The Peruvian had nine batteries mounted with 32-pounder guns, and 300-p under Armstrongs, and 450-pounder Blakely rifles, besides the iron-clads Loa and Victoria, and three wooden gunboats. The action commenced at 10 minutes past 12 and continued until 5 o'clock, when the Spanish squadron withdrew. The Berengue-la was disabled in 20 minutes. The Ville de Madrid had eight shot holes in har side. The Blanca was struck of the claims of this agent for promoting a better education within our borders.

In the afternoon a much larger assemblage gathered ation within our borders.

In the afternoon a much larger assemblage gathered the Peruvian batteries were blown up, and in one, the Peruvian Secretary of War, Sener Galvez, was killed.

degree creditable to its members.

The closing exercises were entrusted to the Hon. J.

W. Porter, Chairman of the Committee of the Council on the Nornal School, who, after a commendatory address, requested the Rev. Dr. Ballard, Superintendent of Common Schools, to confer the diplomas. The pupils of the small class that entered in the first year of the school, received this testimony of approbation, and of their completion of the full time and course of study.

Addresses were made by the Hon. E. P. Weston, late Superintendent, and now Principal of the Abbot in excess of that of the Possyvinas.

all of whom, in concurrence with the judgment of the Chairman and Superintendent, expressed their high gratification with the success of the school, as evidenced in the examination of particular studies, the compositions, and indeed in all the performances of the day.

The Normal School, after all the uncertainties, hearth of the Spanish fleet fell short. Their commander (Nunez) and the captain of the Resolucion were both badly wounded. The Surgeon of the U. S. steamer Vanderbilt, arrived at Panana, says he boarded the Numancia just before the former vessel left Callao, and he there learned that the wounds of Nunez were probably mortal. Nunez was standing on the bridge of his flag-ship, directing the bombardment, its time and device the surgery of the Spanish fleet fell short. Their commander (Nunez) and the captain of the Resolucion were both badly wounded. The Surgeon of the U. S. steamer Vanderbilt, arrived at Panana, says he boarded the Nunancia just before the former vessel left Callao, and he there learned that the wounds of Nunez were probably mortal. Nunez was standing on the bridge of his flag-ship, directing the bombardment, its learner to the shots of the Spanish fleet fell short. Their commander (Nunez) and the captain of the Resolucion were both badly wounded. The Surgeon of the U. S. steamer Vanderbilt, arrived at Panana, says he boarded the Nunez was standing on the bridge of his flag-ship, directing the bombardment, were probably mortal.

THE NEW BOUNTY BILL. The bill to equalize bounties to volunteers serving in the late war, passed the doubtless go through the Senate. The following are the material provisions of the bill:

""" doubtless go through the Senate. The following are nearly all the former at Valparaiso, where they were not needed, when, had they preserved them for Callao, the result might have been different. Indeed, it is stated that some of the ships expended all their am-munition of every kind, and had neither shot nor shell wherewith to continue the fight. After going out of action the entire Spanish fleet took up its former posibetween the twelfth day of April, eighteen hundred the twelfth day of April, eighteen hundred at the twelfth day o at Panama, when the news arrived, there was much

GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK. On Monday night 21st and in case of death of any such soldier after discharge, country. Before it could be arrested it had spread to the auditorium of the building, and so on to the children of the building, and so on to the children of the building was a mass of widow, then to the minor child or the children of the fire, and two of the firemen who were unable to extriceased who may be under sixteen years of age.

In computing and according the bounty to be paid cate themselves perished in the flames, and one was In computing and according the bounty to be paid to any soldier, sailor or marine, or his proper representatives under the provision of this act, there shall be deducted therefrom any and all bounties already paid or payable under existing laws by the United States, or by any State, county, city, town or other municipal organizations or the any solution of the firemen was directed to the preservation of the adjoining property. From our New York exchanges we gather the following additional particulars: nicipal organizations, or by any voluntary associations, so that in no case shall the aggregate amount of municipal organizations, or by any voluntary association, so that in no case shall the aggregate amount of bounty allowed and paid from all sources exceed eight and one-third dollars for each month of actual faithful service, or at the rate of one hundred dollars per year; and in the case of any sailor or marine, to whom prize money has been paid or is payable, the amount of such prize money shall also be deducted and only municated to the restaurant on the northwest corner such amount of bounty paid or payable by the United States, or by any State, county, city, town or other municipal organization, or by any voluntary association amounting in the aggregate to the sum allowed by this act.

municated to the restaurant on the northwest corner of Third avenue and Fourteenth street, and to the building Nos. 122, 124 and 126 Third avenue, which were nearly all destroyed. The restaurant of John F. Lyng, No. 6 Irving Place, also took fire, as did all the dwelling houses on East Fifteenth street, and, with their contents, were almost entirely destroyed. The

application or at the request of parents, guardians or the Place and Fifteenth street, was saved, owing to severe ther presons or on the ground of minority. streams being kept on the building.

The wardrobe belonging to the stockholders of the Academy, valued at \$100,000, was destroyed; also that of Mr. Grau's, valued at \$25,000; also a great

A FIENDISH OUTRAGE. The Lewiston Journal says:

"Thursday night some devil or devils in human shape killed, by cutting the throats and stabbing, 20 or more horses and oxen in Durham. The horses and cattle thus killed belong to the most respectable citizens of the town. Among the persons who lost stock are William Stackpole, Barnard Williams, James Robinson, Joseph Miller, and others whose names are not reported to us.

Academy, valued at \$25,000; also a great part of Maretzek's, value unknown. Palmer & Co., publishers of the opera, lost \$10,000. Several small buildings on Third Avenue were destroyed.

The scene at 1½ o'clock Tuesday morning was one of thrilling magnificence. The entire block encompassed by Fourteenth street, Irving Place, Fifteenth street and Third Avenue, seemed to be one mass of flame, and indeed every building standing in this block was at that time on fire. Every building fronting on Third Avenue it was expected would be destroyed, although the firemen were engaged in doing

The Boston Cultivator records the death of Otis M. Brewer, Associate Editor, and son of the Senier Editor of that paper. He died of typhoid fever, May 11th, after a sickness of nine days. He was a graduate of the Lawrence Scientific School in Cambridge, and conducted the literary department of the Cultivator with much ability.

"Sheep Shearing." A public sheep shearing festival is to take place at Waterville June 6th, at which some of the choicest sheep in North Kennebec and South Somerset will be present, with a sprinkling of the best grades, &c., of all breeds. The exercises of the choicest will be present, with a sprinkling of the best grades, &c., of all breeds. The exercises of the choicest sheep in North Kennebec and South Somerset will be present, with a sprinkling of the best grades, &c., of all breeds. The exercises of the choicest sheep in North Kennebec and the consumed with the other buildings. As far as the eye could reach up the avenue every object was plainly crowds, the working of steamers, and the shouts of the multitude, and all the other circumstances incident to the occasion, made the scene unusually thrilling. From every dwelling in the vicinity men and

to the general noise and confusion by crying as stou ly as their young lungs would let them." The entire loss by the fire is estimated at \$1,000. pointments of Brigadier General by brevet, are 000, a large portion of which was insured. The Acadappointments of Brigadier General Systems and the Sth Me. Regiment, emy of Music was erected in 1851, at an expense of Opera House in the world, being capable of seating

A NEW METEORITE. We are indebted to J. Alden The June number of the ATLANTIC MONTHLY open Smith, of Colorado, for a fragment of a meteorite re- with a story entitled "Quicksands," by Mrs. C. A. cently discovered in that territory. The outer crust Hopkinson. "Passages from Hawthorn's Note Books," is composed of the oxide of iron, while the inner sur- "The Chimney Corner," and "Griffith Gaunt" are fuce exhibits the nickeliferous iron, and cobalt. The continued, but "Dr. Johns," Mr. Mitchell's charming whole meteorite was estimated to weigh 500 pounds. American story, is completed. "A Pioneer Editor Hon. W. A. P. Dillingham, in a letter to the of Dr. G. Bailey, founder of the National Era; and Faterville Mail, withdraws his name as a candidate "In the Hemlocks" discourses pleasantly of winter for the Republican nomination of Governor, and gives birds. Whittier has a fine poem called "The Dead Ship of Harpswell," and Mr. Stedman one entitled "The Mountain." Other interesting articles make up

PETERSON'S LADIES' NATIONAL MAGAZINE for Jun has been received, and is now undergoing examination by the ladies. Their verdict will be in its favor. egan to North Anson, by the way of Norridgewock, Philadelphia. C. J. Peterson; \$2 per annum.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS. We notice the newspaper all parts of the country seem to be going into ecstacies of late over the wonderful medical properties of Coe's Cough Balsam and Coe's Dyspepeia Cure. We are glad to know that these reliable remedies are for sale by every Druggist in the land.

"Economical and useful." These who study the commendable virtue of economy, and at the cam time have an eye to the beautiful, are sure to provid themselves with Howe & Stevens' Family Dye Colors They constantly save the necessity of buying n

See advertisement "Money to be Saved."

Congressional Summary.

Thirty-Ninile Congress-First Session.

Tuesday, May 22.

Senate. Mr. Wilson reported the bill for the equalization of bounties.

The bill in relation to public lands in the Southern

The bill in relation to public lands in the Southern and the second in Thirty-Ninth Congress-First Session. The bill is relation to public lands in the Southern
States was passed, providing for the opening to settlement, under the homestead law, of these lands in
Alabama, Mississippi, Arksnass, Louisiana and Florida at the rate of not over 80 acrea to one settler, and
the price of the patent to be \$6.

Mr. Sherman called up the bill for consolidating the
public debt and radicing the interest of the same to 5

Was resulted up the joint resolution concerning

Mr. Wilson called up the joint resolution concerning

The amendment of Mr. Nesmith, that hereafter the

Superintendent of the Military Academy may be selected from any corps of the army, was disagreed to—

Yeas 18, mays 12.

The resolution was then passed. At 1 P. M. debate

Was resumed on reconstruction.

cordingly postponed.

The bill amendatory of the postal acts, providing,

the amount paid or claimed, the amount necessary to pay arrears, &c.

The Senate bill authorizing the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of the Navy was passed—69 fairs, reported back the substitute for the bounty bill, and ask that the House pass it immediately. He moves

against 41.

The Bankrupt bill was considered. Some immate- the previous question rial amendments were made.

Mr. Stevens called for a reading of the original Mr. Jenekes closed the debate and moved the pre- It differs from the substitute in this, that the rious question. It was seconded, when Mr. Stevens quires a deduction of local and State bounties, which the former did not require. The bill then passed, 68 against 59.

Mr. Eliot, from the Select Committee, reported a

bill to continue in force three years the Freedmen's Bureau bill. It went over till to-morrow.

Mr. Driggs introduced a bill to punish Attorneys and others for withholding moneys collected for officers, usediers and sailors. Referred. Mr. Rice asked leave to offer a concurrent resolution An amendment relative to tar being offered, Mr.

ding a new paragraph that on smoking tobacco, sweet-ened, stemmed or butted, shall be laid a tax of 40 cents per pound, and by adding to the words "on smoking tobacco of all kinds' the words "on thouse. Mr. Broomall introduced a bill to provide for computing bounties of veteran volunteers so as to 20 cents, but was amended by reducing the tax to 10 protect their rights. Referred to the Military Computing bounties of veteran volunteers so as to protect their rights.

The amendment offered on the 10th of May was moved as a substitute for the paragraph relative to cigarettes. Considerable debate ensued, when the following amendment to this amendment was accepted. On all other cigars \$4 per 100, and 4 per cent. ad valorem exclusive of the tax; provided, that in assessing tax bill.

Mr. Morrill from the Committee on Ways and Means

The Reconstruction resolution was taken up and The Reconstruction resolution was taken up and read, and Mr. Howard explained the bill at length.

House. The Secaste amendments to the House bill for the disposal of public lands in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida and Arkansas were non-consippi, Louisiana, Florida and Arkansas were non-considerable to be used where lager beer, &c., is the first section was amended on motion of Mr. Eliot,

The House, in Commutee of the whole, considered by striking out words "the Secretary of the Areasary the tax bill, commencing with the paragraph on bank is hereby authorized to appoint an officer in his department who shall be styled Commissioner, &c," and The committee rose, and the Speaker here stated inserting in lieu of them, "Congress by concurrent that a message had been received from the President action shall elect a special commissioner."

ation.

The Reconstruction report was taken up.

Mr. Stewart made a speech in favor of universal affrage and universal amnesty.

Mr. Johnson moved to strike out the 3d section, and their cases presented to another tribunal to try

A joint resolution directing the payment of \$100 bounty to all privates and non-commessioned officers of the 1st, 2d, and 3d Indiana regiments was passed.

Mr. Sherman submitted a proposition to strike out the 2d and 3d sections of the Constitutional amendment of the reconstruction committee, and insert the that we spoke aloud, and let our friend abroad know that they have a proposition to strike out the payment of \$100 bounds.

Sir, we are recreant to our own dignity—we are recreant to the interests of the country if we do not the dignity dignity dignity dignity dignity d

"Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this they are not the tools of a recreant President. (Great Union, according to the number in each State of male excitement.) I have suthentic information that this citizens of the United States over 21 years of age, very day this course has been taken by the Secretary of the Treasury, and he has declared distinctly that in citizens of the United States over 21 years of age, qualified by the laws of said State, to choose members of the most numerous branch of the legislature, and including such citizens as are disqualified, for participating in the rebellion. Direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States according to the value of real estate and personal property in each State, not belonging to the State or the United States." Order-

ments to the joint resolutions to prevent the introduc-tion of the cholera.

The Freedmen's Bureau bill was taken up.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Military to inquire into the expediency of abolishing all laws authorizing brevet rank in the army, and providing that all such distinctions he abolished and some other badge of recognition, or reward for gallant actions or meritorious conduct, be substituted.

House, Mr. Williams offered a resolution requiring the President to inform the House whether any of

the Tax Bill.

Coffee and spices were relieved from penalties for not having revenue stamps affixed. Photographs, ambrotypes, daguerreotypes and other sun-nictures, were exempted from revenue stamps, and subsequently inserted in another paragraph of the bill subjecting them to 5 per cent. tax.

Amendments were effected abeliebing stamps on research and continued to the Reconstruction Committee.

Amendments were offered abolishing stamps on re-selpts, but Mr. Morrill opposed them and they were ected.

The stamp duty on bottles was amended so as to fix

ditional for every additional 25, was adopted.

The paragraph amending section 179 was extensively modified in text, and a proviso added that in actions for penalties, defendants shall be admitted as a witness, outrages committed upon the freedmen by the police, if the informer is a witness; any person receiving consideration, under threats of informing, shall be fired \$2000 and imprisoned one year. Section 10 was

ments, and pail teeth, ears and handles.

The paragraph on mineral coal, of all kinds, was amended by inserting "and peat."

The paragraph relating to paintings and statuary was amended by making it read, "original paintings statues and group statuary and casts made therefrom by the artist from the original designs."

The paragraph relating to paper of all description

The paragraph relating to sails, tents, awnings and bags made by sewing from fabries or articles."

the price of the patent to be \$5.

Mr. Sherman called up the bill for consolidating the public debt and reducing the interest of the same to 5 per cent.

An amendment that the cost of issuing and disposing of the loan shall not exceed 2 per cent. was adopted to secure and regulate the safe keeping of public money. Mr. Clark moved its postponement until to-morrow, as he wished to speak in opposition to it. It was not to the disbursing officer of the United States, except those connected with the Post Office Department, having any public money entrusted to disbursing officers of the United States. ed to him for disbursement, to deposit it with Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer of the United St among other things, that prepaid letters shall be re-turned free of charge to the writers, that money or-ders shall be good for but one year, and that special agents for the collection of money shall give bonds, was passed.

House. On motion of Mr. Schenck the Secretary of the Interior was asked for information in reference to pensions stopped for participation in the rebellion, the amount paid or claimed, the amount necessary to

The substitute was then agreed to—84 to 88.

The bill then passed the House almost manie

ordinen's

Only two members voted in the negative—Memory
Nicholson and Trimble. The vote stood 139 to 2.

The House the sent into Committee of the Whole upon the Tax Bill. The free list was under consideration.

Mr. Rice asked leave to offer a concurrent resolution constituting standing committees of both Houses on public buildings and grounds, a joint committee to examine grounds that may be proposed for a new Executive Mansion and to inquire as to the necessity and expediency of such accommodations for the President.

Mr. Farnsworth objected.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the tax bill, commencing at the paragraph imposing a tax of two cents a pound on cotton, upon which no tax has been levied.

The paragraph imposing a tax of 5 per cent. on all manufactures not otherwise provided for, was, on motion of Mr. Spaulding, amended by adding the following:

An amendment relative to tar being offered, Mr. Kelley sent up an extract from the Mr. Kelley said seemed to reflect the views of our segacious Secretary of the Treasury, declaring that the Southern people would never submit to a direct tax except at the point of the bayonet.

Mr. Stevens asked if it was an extract from the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Kelley said seemed to reflect the views of our segacious Secretary of the Treasury, declaring that the Southern people would never submit to a direct tax except at the point of the bayonet.

Mr. Stevens asked if it was an extract from the Secretary's friends, who agreed with him that all laws passed by Congress while the Southern members were not here were unconstitutional.

The free list was amended by adding a variety of drugs and other articles. Section 18 was struck out. An amendment relative to tax being committee to tax amendment trelative to tax being committee.

An amendment was offered to the 36th section to reduce the tax on whiskey to \$1 per gallon. Rejected. The 42d section was amended by providing that incent. ad valorem and no more."

The paragraphs about tobacco were amended by ad-with distillers to defraud the Government shall be deemed guilty of misdeme

Wednesday, May 28.

Senate. The morning hour was spent in the discussion of the bill to bridge the Mississippi at Winoona, Minn.

Mednesday, May 28.

Senate. The morning hour was spent in the discussion of the bill to bridge the Mississippi at Winoona, Minn.

The second section which had been passed over in-

The first section was amended on motion of Mr. Ellot, yreducing the time for the continuance of the act rom three to two years. Mr. Eliot explained the provisions of the bill.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, considered by striking out words "the Secretary of the Treasury of the

that a message had been received from the President in answer to the resolution of the 27th of April requesting a collection of the provisions contained in the constitutions of the Southern States and of the laws of those States passed since the suppression of the rebellion, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. Also a message from the President transmitting a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, in compliance with the House resolution calling for information in reference to clerks employed in the several executive departments of the Government. Referred.

The consideration of the Tax bill was resumed.

The bill was further discussed and a large number of unimportant amendments proposed and acted upon. Thursday, May 24.

Senate. The joint resolution refusing admission to West Point of all who have taken part in the rebellion, and providing that candidates shall be between 17 and 22 years of age, was considered, without action.

Mr. Anthony offered an amendment, that Congressment shall nominate five candidates from each district, and that the election be made by competitive examination. and that the election be made by competitive examination.

The Reconstruction report was taken up.

The Reconstruction report was taken up. know that this is the grand inquest of the nation be-

when the subject went over until to-morrow.

A joint resolution directing the payment of \$100

wreat estate and personal property in each State, not belonging to the State or the United States." Orderd to be printed.

House. The House concurred in the Senate amendally withdrawn by him.

SENATE. Messrs. Henderson, Wilson, Van Winkle Johnson and Backalew, were appointed a Committee to investigate the condition of National Banks. Mr. Stevens moved to amend the 6th section in reference to the Sea Islands, by making it read, "When former owners shall apply for restoration of lands the commissioners shall apply for restoration of lands the commissioners shall refuse to surrender them."—Adopted—76 to 46. A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee

order.

Mr. Brandagee moved to postpone further consideration of the bill until the 2d Monday in December.—
Hejected—57 to 81.

The morning hour expired, and the bill went over

Mr. Nicholson of Delaware objecting, the resolution

until Tuesday next.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on Mr. Stevens introduced a bill to enable the States

The Tax bill was taken up. The amendments were agreed to in gross, and the bill was passed—yeas 111, the rates at 1 cent on two pounds and 1 cent more for each additional pound; on bottled or canned meats, fruits and fresh vegetables; a stamp duty of 1 cent on bundles of cigar lights containing 25, and 1 cent adbundles of cigar lights containing 25, and 1 cent adbundles of cigar lights containing 25 and 1 cent adbundles cigar lights

fixed \$2000 and imprisoned one year. Section 10 was repealed.

The free-list section was then reached, and the following added:

Boxes, of wood or paper, for friction matches, cigar lights and wax tapers, springs, faces, and hands for clocks, sodium, German silver, in bars or sheets, tree-nails, wedges, deck-plugs, bags made of paper, cordage and rigging for vessels, rock, ground and calcined gypsum, silex used in the manufacture of glass, window glass of all kinds, cement, drain and sever pipes, reapers, mowers, threshing-machines and separators, mills and machinery for the manufacture of sugar, syrup and molasses from sorghum cane, beets and corn, syrup and molasses from sorghum cane, beets and corn, syrup and molasses from sorghum cane, beets and corn, shubs, felloes, poles, shafts and arms for carriages or wagons, wooden handles for ploughs, and for other agricultural, household and mechanical tools and implements, and pail teeth, ears and handles.

The paragraph on minoral coal, of all kinds, was called by inserting "and meast". "The civil authorities have not taken the slightest

He is truly a stump speaker who, when talking, exhibits a mouthful of stumps. If you would keep your dental fixtures in perfect talking order, use the fragrant Sozodoni daily; the recipe is simple but sure.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, is no quack preperation, but one meeting the approbation of the medical profession, the most eminent of whom bear willing testimony to its wonderful efficacy.

# foreign News.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. The steamships Saxonia and America from Liver-pool May 16th, arrived at New York 25th. The London Times says, editorially, the wonted feeling of security has almost returned Its money article great says anxiety continues to prevail, but no fresh failures have cocurred, which, considering that the pressure for money has not mitigated, and that most extraordinary rates have been paid in the stock extraor

change, is very favorable.

The Globe reports a decided improvement in the stock exchange and foreign stocks are especially buoy-In the House of Commons on the 18th, Mr. Glad-

In the House of Commons on the 18th, Mr. Glad-stone introduced the second reading of the "Distribu-tion Seats" bill, and said as it was the general wish of the House that the two bills be combined, the govern-ment acceded. The bill was read a second time. The Times says the number of deaths from cholera in Liverpool is increasing. Dr. Ross of the Helvetia in the Characteristics are dead. The second of the combined of the second of the combined of the comb dead. Three more emigrants are dead. The chol-dappeared at New Depot, at Bankhall, and five pahal appeared at New Depot, at the transfer of the trients had been removed to the workhouse.

Austral. The military preparations and patriotic demonstrations continue. War was considered in-

minent. The departure of the Vienna garrison for Bohemia had commenced. Substitution money for military exemption had been abolished. Patriotic appeals were being made for contributions for the forma-tion of a volunteer corps. In consequence Baron Werther had an interview with Mensdorff, when he declared he should have to leave Vienna immediately.
The Austrians had occupied the Bohemian and Silesian frontier between Oderberg and Pruchna. PRUSSIA. Prussia's reply to the Austrian note upon the Duchies question had been presented in Vienna to Mensdorff. The settlement proposed by Austria was declined. Hopes were entertained that Austria will make concessions. Bismarck is salid to be modifying

It is reported that Prussia has surrounded Hanover on account of her warlike preparations, and announced her intention of occupying her military roads.

Latest. A Berlin despatch of the 14th, says a conditional treaty of alliance was signed yesterday between Italy

A Berlin despatch of the 15th, states that Prussia's note to Hanover demanding an explanation of her war-like movements, threatens military occupation of that kingdom and demands that it shall observe the strict- | Boston,

est neutrality.
A Florence telegram says Garibaldi has accepted A Florence telegram says distributed in a solution the command of volunteers, declaring that he hopes soon to be able to co-operate with the glorious army of Italy in accomplishing the destinies of the nation.—Also that a Royal decree has been issued, ordering all soldiers of the second category of 1844 to be forthwith incorporated with the regular army. They have already been called together for two months drill. The Senate has approved by a vote of 10 to 6 the bill granting the executive extraordinary powers to provide

for the public safety.

The Opinione thinks if a formal proposal should be made for a European Congress, Italy should accept it upon conditions, viz:—that she may remain armed and the session of Venetia be included in the programme of the Congress. These conditions are essential

A Milan telegram states that 2000 Austrian sailors arrived at Venice for the defence of the Lagunes and orders have been issued to organize a body of 1200 boatmen for transporting soldiers to the Island of Ledo. 22,000 Austrian troops had passed through the Mes-

A Trieste telegram says the Italian squadron had left the Bay of Tarrento and taken up a position in the Adriatic between Grossa, thereby closing the gulf of Trieste and threatening Trieste, Venice, Pola and Fin-

## ONE DAY LATER.

The steamer City of Boston from Liverpool 16th and Queenstown 17th, arrived at New York, May 27. In both Houses of Parliament the bombardment of Valparaiso had been noticed in terms of indignation, OR WORM LOZENGES. Much sickness, undoubtedly, with children to the control of the con out the neutral attitude of the British Admiral was defended and fully endorsed by the government. The English Press and people loudly denounce this act of

resolutions of protest; also a resolution expressing gratifule to Commodore Rodgers of the U. S. Navy, children.

The military attitude of the various powers was Dealers in Medicines, at 25 cts. a box. getic concentrations on the Prussian frontier.

The war question remained unchanged. There are,

I have given Perry Davis' Pain Killer in many cases of colic,

of a European Congress are improving. It is asserted that Prussia and Italy have assented. Austria's reply had not been received.

A Trieste despatch of the 16th says, the Austrian volunteers about to proceed to Mexico, will it is stated, sail under the French flag.

# The Markets.

AUGUSTA PRICE CURRENT.

Flour.	\$9.50 to	20.00	Clear Salt Pork,	\$20.00 to 2	22.00
Corn Meal,	1 10 to		Mutton W ib,	940	12
Rye Meal.	1 25 to	1 50	Lamb W 1b.	9to	12
Wheat,		none	Veal,	7 to	9
Rye.	1 10 to	1 25	Turkeys W ib.	15 to	23
Corn,	1 00 to	1 05	Chickens W to.	20 to	25
Barley,	67 to	85	Clover Seed,	121 to	20
Beans,	1 50 to	2 00	Herdsgrass,	6 25 to	6 50
Oats,	60 to	70	Red Top,	1 00 to	1 25
Potatoes.	75 to	80	Hay w ton,	10 00 to	13 00
Dried Apples,	là to	18	Lime,	1 75 to	2 00
Cooking Apples,	2 00 to	2 5)	Fleece Wool,	40 to	45
Butter,	40 to	45	Pulled Wool,	45 to	50
Cheese,	20 to	20	Sheep Skins,	75 to	1 50
Eggs,	20 to	_	Hides,	64 to	7
Lard,	23 to	25	Calf Skins,	18 to	20
Beef,	11 to	13	Lamb Skins,	50 to	1 00
Round Hog,	12 00 to	14 00	Wood, soft,	3 00 to	4 00

CATTLE MARKETS. AT BRIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE AND MEDFORD. Wednesday, May 23, 18

Sheep. 5272 4487 1151 PRICES.

### 1800 | PRICES.

### 25 | PRICES.

### 26 | PRICES.

### 25 | PRICES.

# Western, 14.00@14.50.
Poorest grades of cows, bulls, &c., \$10 00@11 00
TORKING OXEN—\$200 to 300; handy steers, \$100 to 175, o

early according to their value as beer.

Milch Cows—\$15.270; Extra, \$80.25; Helfers; farrow Th., 5 27 to; Sheep and Lambs, in droves, \$4.50@ ctra, 71 209 c. W tb. HIDES—Brighton, 8 29 c; country lots, 6 207c. Calf Skins, 8 20 c. Tallow, 7 20 c \( \psi \) b. Palts—Sheared and Lumbs, in lots, \$2.00 @ \$2.50 each.
Shoras—Wholesale, 10@131c; retail 14@16c \( \text{fb}. \)

DROVES OF CATTLE FROM MAINE. No cattle from Maine are reported this week.

REMARKS. The mark is for beef have been active for the last evidency, and the short supply has had a tendency to raise the prices from 25 to 50 ets per hundred from our last quitations. There were no cattle from Maine, and the supply from the North railight. There have been a few extra beeves soid at 1½ c 1/2 th, ut most of the cattle in this week are light Western steers of a size of the states. but most of the cattle in this week are light western stores of a fair quality, but extra ones are not very plenty. The trains got in early, and trade commenced yesterday. The market at Cam-bridge wis 2701, and closel out early. Nearly all of the Western cattle were soll yesterday, although some drovers were not in a hurry to sell, as they wish to try the Wednesday market Usu-ally the trade upon the first day is best. The supply of working oxen in market is light, and not much call for them.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply in market is not large and trade has been active. We quote sales of 200 at 75cts \$\psi\$ h, 405 at 75, 80 at 7, 156 Wool Sheep at 9c, 70 part word and part sheard 65, 70 at 55, 84 at 7, 34 at 55, 35 k at 6, 35 Word Sheep at 75, 54 at 5, 21 at 7, 131 at 5, 240 Wool Sheep at 9, 550 at 75, and 119 at 70ts \$\psi\$ h. VE. L. CALVES. There was less complaint than usual se to the quality of the calves, and we think they may have sold from 50 to 75c \$\psi\$ head higher than last week, and perhaps not prove dearer tobuyer. Most its from \$7 to \$\$\psi\$ head. The drovers do not take such poor things as they did last year, and we hope farm are any raising more of thom, as we are taki that the pastures in New England are very lightly stocked.

# PORTLAND MARKET.

a 225. BdANS—Marrow & bush. \$2 25.02 37 ; Pea \$2 25.02 50 ; Blue

1, \$33 @ 95; Bariey, \$6@90c; Shorts per ton, \$30.@32. AY—\fraction, pressed, \$14.2015 00; losse \$14.2016. IDES AND SKINS—Western 18.2019 of Shaughter Hides, \$ @ ; Calf Skins, \$2.20.25; Sheep Pelts, dry, \$1 00.2015 0. BODUCE—Potatoes \( \psi\$ bit, \$2.75.20 00; Becf \( \psi\$ h., 12.20 \) ; Eggs \( \psi\$ doz., 18.20.20; Turkeys, 25.20.200; Othekens, 25.20 ; ; Greec, 22.20.20; Onions, \$1 00.201 12 \( \psi\$ bush.; Lamb, 18.20.200; al 5.2016.

18 30 10: PLASTER—Per ton, Rock, \$1 75 24 00; Ground, \$9 00 25 0 50 SEEDS—Herls Grass \$6 00 25 5 Western Clover 10 211, d Top \$5 59 24 00.—Price Current.

BOSTON MARKET .... May 19. FLOUR—Western Superflue, \$8.25@9.00; Common extras at 9.00@10.75; Medium extras at \$11.00@15.00; and good and olce, including favorite St. Louis brands, at \$13.00@19.00 \* bbl.

Grote.

Hvs.—I 00 @- W bush. Shorts \$28@\$27; Fine Feed \$23@ is and Middlings at \$32@35 W ton.

Woot.—44\$974 c W p., as to quality, for fisces and pulled.

HAY—Sales from \$20 to \$21. NEW YORK MARKET .... May 28.

# Special Actices.

MAKE TOUR OWN SOAP. BY SAVING AND USING YOUR WASTE

(Patents of 1st and 8th Feb., 1859)

Concentrated Lye!

STODDARD'S CHOLERA SPECIFIC: A sure Preventive and Cure for CHOLERA,

ra Morbus, Diarrhosa, Dysentery, Summ and Bowels, &c.

and Bowels, &c.

Its action is immediate and efficacious. Its virtues have been ested by thousands since the Cholera season of 1849. Physicians are and recommend it. Al admit it to be the best Compound income for the complaints for which it is designed.

STODDARD & BURTON, Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists and dealers in in Medicines.

I. WEBSTER & CO., Nashua, N. H.,

2m23

SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU Cures Kidney Disease.

BMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU Cures Rheumatism. SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU Cures Urinary Diseases. SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU Cures Gravel

Cures Strictures.

The best Fluid Extract. Bucku now before the public, is Smolander's. For all diseases above, and Weakness and Pains in the Back, Female Complaints, and disorders arising from excesses of any kind, it is perfectly invaluable. For sale by all Apothecaries everywhere. Price \$1. Try it. Take no other.

Bubleson & Rogers, Wholesale Druggists, \$6 Hanover Street, Boston, General Agents. W. W. Whipple, Portland, Agent for Maine. For sale in Augusta by J. & G. W. DORR, and all apothecaries.

SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Scratch! Scratch! Scratch! WHEATON'S OINTMENT WILL CURE THE ITCH IN 48 HOURS.

Also cures Salt Rheum, Ulorrs, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of he Skin. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists. By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington Street, Boston, it will be forwarded by mail, free of lostage, to any part of the United States.

# AMERICAN

A Vienna telegram states that preparations for war continue and patriotic movements were taking place in the different towns of Austria.

scalp; is delightfully perfumed, cures baldness, and will not stain the skin; is a perfect Restorer and Dressing Combined. No other preparation for the hair contains Pestachio Nut Oil. Sold by all property of the different towns of Austria. Progrists. G. C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston, Mass.

BEED, CUTLER & CO., Agents, Boston, Mass.

ORRIN SKINNER & CO., Sole Proprietors,
Springfield, Mass. AN EFFECTUAL WORM MEDICINE.

and adults, attributed to other causes, is occasioned by worms.

The "Vermifice Compite," although effectual in destroying worms, can do no possible injury to the most delicate child. This An indignation meeting at Liverpool adopted strong valuable combination has been successfully used by physicians,

for his exertions.

The financial panic continued sensibly to subside.

Many difficulties are yet anticipated, but it is believed

Symptoms of Worms in Children are often overthe effects will be less disastrous than have resulted from former panics. Leading securities decidedly improved. Discount demand at the Bank of England combination of ingredients used in making Brown's "Vermifuge" ntinued extremely large. The nominal rate remains | Comfits" is such as to give the best possible effect with safety. CURTIS & BROWN, Propi

It is stated that Austria, in a few weeks, will have Cure Your Own Horses and Save the Far-900,000 men in the field. Large bodies of troops have been sent from Vienna and had already effected strat-

wever, more pacific rumors from Paris, and chances eramp, and dysentery in horses, and never knew it fall to cure in a single instance. I look upon it as a certain remedy.

FOR COLDS, SPRAINS, SCRATCHES. ETC., THERE IS NO BETTER LIN IMENT .- TRY IT.

## AN INVALUABLE SPRING MEDICINE. DR. J. W. POLAND'S Humor Doctor.

This excellent medicinal compound was first prepared by Dr. P. In 1847, and was then employed with great success in expelling humors from the blood; but in 1848, a medical friend, who was quite celebrated as a physician, especially in the treatment of humors, suggested some important improvements, which were adopted, and which have made it (so the people say,) the very best remedy for all kinds of humors known to "the faculty." This preparation is composed wholly of vegetables, among which are Sarasparilla, Yellow Dock, Burdock, Noble Pine, Mandrake, Senna and Bloddroot. Suffice it to say, the "Doctor" is used in hundreds of families as a general medicine. Un ike many other popular remedics, it is very grateful to the taste.

Largo size bottles 75 cents. Prepared at the New England Boranic Depot, Boston.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!! BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The only true and perfect Dye—Harmiess—Instantaneous and Reliable— produces a splendid Black or natural Brown—remedies the ill effect of Bad Dyes, and frequently restores the original color. Sold by all Druggists. The genuine is signed, W. A. BACHELOR, 81

READER!

READER!

Do you use, or have you an occasion to use any article for restoring Grey Hair to its original color. Do you use GIOFRAY'S RENOVATOR? If so, well If not, call on the well known firm of J. & G. W. DORR, Augusta, procure from them our circular, note what we say of it, and if it will apply to your case buy a bottle, and you are our pastron for life.

B: sure and call for the right article "Giofray's Hair Removator," and you will have an article which will do just what its proprietor claims for it in his circular.

3m13

J. L. GIOFRAY, Rockland, Me.

PRESERVE YOUR HEALTH. Dr. Langley's Root and Herb Bitters are a sur-remedy for Liver Complaint in all its forms, Humors of the Blood and Skin, Scrofdia, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Indigestion, Jaundice, Headache and Billous Diseases, General Debility, &c.

They clease the System, regulate the Bowels, restore the Appe-

the and Billious Diseases, General Decimy, ac-clease the System, regulate the Bowels, restore arify the Blood, strengthen the Body, and thore KEEP CLEAN, COOL AND CALM.

An ounce (bottle) or prevention in the shape of DOCTOR ETH ARNOLD'S BALSAM, is worth a pound of cure. It wil cure Dysentery, Disrrichea Chelera, and Bowel Compiserally. It has stood the test of twenty-five years experienced in the control of the COLGATE'S AROMATIC VEGETABLE

SOAP. A superior Toilet Sonp, prepared from refined Vegetable Oils in combination with Glycerine, and especially de

PIANOS, ORGANS AND MELODEONS. If you wish to buy an excellent, warranted PIANO, ORGAN or MELODEON very cheap, or wish to hire or exchange one, or take one upon trial for church, hall or parlor use, just send for

LARGE PROFITS. Can be made by active men in the Stenets of the best quali-ness. Complete outfits of Tools and Stock, of the best quali-furnished by METCALP & SON, 101 Union street, Boston, A 4w24 Can be made by active men in the Stencil Name Plate Busi-

# Married.

Augusta, May 28th, by Rev. C. F. Penney, John H. Brown ortland, and Abbie B., daugter of Hiram Reed Esq., of this In Mt. Vernon, May 6th, by Rev. J. Edward, Mr. A. Cram and ora V. Walker. In West Winterport May 12th, by Gilbert L. Cartis Esq., ohn Howe and Mrs. Clara C. Dorr, both of Winterport. In Albion Dec. 17th, by Rev. David Buries, Wm. F. Yate In Worcester, Mass. May 15th, by Rev. Z. Baker Mr. J. R. Manchester of Springfield Mass., and Miss. S. C. McGaffery of Myernon Me.

Is Auburn May 9th, Daziel F. Ayer, aged 43 years 11 months; Is Beigrade, May 18th, Ruel S. Page, aged 44 years 2 months. In Fittston May 27th, Capt. John Jewstt, aged 63 years, 1 months. In Unity, April, 18th, Mrs. Abba D. Hurd, aged 43 years 9 mos. In Montville April 29th, Phineas Whittier, aged 28 years 1 mos. In Harmony, April 30th, Thomass F. Palmer, aged 54 yrs. 7 mos. a Macoconic, aged 41 years.
a ged 41 years.
a Freedom, Dec. 27th, Mary, wife of Thomas Yalse, aged 4

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

Augusta, May 27, 1866.

# Advertisements.

NORTH VASSALBORO' MANUFACTUR-TO Charles Otherne, Clerk of the North Vassalborough Man-ufacturing Company:

The undersigned, owners of more than two hundred shares of The undersignou, owners or more than two nundred shares of the capital stock in said North Vassalborangh Manufacturing Company, request yea to call a meeting of the Stockholders of said Company, to be held at the Counting Room of said Company in North Vassalboraugh, on TUSDAY, the 22th day of Jane, 1806, at ten O'clock in the forenoon, to act on the following busi-

1st. To elect officers for said Corporation.
2d. To take into consideration the subject of selling all the property of said Corporation, and closing up its affairs.
P. SKINNER & CO.,

In compliance with the foregoing request of F. Skinner & Co, and T. S. Lang, I hereby give notice that a meeting of the Stock-holders of the North Vassalborough Manufacturing Company will be held at the time and place, and for the purposes specified in May 25, 1866.

TASSALBOROUGH MILLS COMPANY. The undersigned, persons named in the Act incorporating the And annessing Mills Company, approved February 7, 1863, here-lassabbrough Mills Company, approved February 7, 1863, here-let, will be held at the office of the North Vassabbrough Man-facturing Company, at North Vassabbrough, on TUESDAY, &c 12th day of June, 1866, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to act on the following business, viz.:

1st. To act upon the question of accepting the Act aforesaid, and the Act to amend the same, approved January 26, 1865.

2d. To organize a Corporation under said Acts, and choose the accessary officers therefor.

d. To adopt by-laws for said company.

THOS. S. LANG, JOSIAH B RDWELL, CHARLES OSBORNE. Vassalborough, May 25, 1866.

VOTICE OF FORECLOSURE. Whereas, Sarah Buxzell and Stephen P. Buzzell, on the 27th of February, A. D. 1861, conveyed to me by deed of mortgage, all their interest in the place in Vassalborough, on which they then lived and now live, the same being and lying on the road leading from Brown's Cornec to Cross's Hill, containing fifty sares, more or less, and particularly described in said deed of mortgage, which is recorded in the Kennebec Registry, Book 230, page 189, and to which reference is made. The said Stephen P Buzzell's interest in the premises being a life estate, and the said Sarah Buzzel's interest being one undivided half of the remainder. Now the conditions of said mortgage having been broken, I hereby give motice that, for that reason, I claim a forecessure thereof.

ABIGAIL L. SANFORD, by S. Lancastra, Att'y.

by S. LANCASTER, Att'y. FARM FOR SALE.

In PITISTON, the farm owned and occupied by the late thorons Williamson, containing about 130 acres of land, (including several valuable building lots) one large Dwelling House and three smaller ones, together with five barns. This farm cuts from 60 to 80 tons of hay, and has 50 acres in patture land. It is beautifully situated on the east bank of the Kannebee river, extending to the water, (where there is sufficient channel to accommodate vessels of four or five hundred tons) within ten minutes walk of the Gardiner & Pittston Bridge, and twenty minutes of Gardiner depot. Altogether it is a pleasant, convenient and desirable residence. For further particulars inquire on the premises.

on the premises. Pittston, May 28, 1866. TO IVORY GRANT.

I will meet you at Nye's Hotel, Monroe Village, the 2d day of June, at 10 o'clock t. M., to make arrangements concerning the matching of my horse against yours. \*\* s you name strength as one of the qualities to be tested in your challenge, I propose that the race shall be best three in five, two mile heats; also, that style shall be considered as one of the qualities in the contest, and the trial to be on the Waterville track, where both parties will receive manly usage. If you agree to these propositions, I will further propose to double the stakes by you named.

W. B. FERGUSON. Dixmont, May 18. 1866 TOTICE.

The person who left a valuable HOT AIR REGISTER, probably by accident, in A. W. Craig's wagon in Augusta, is request to call at the store of L. B. Hamlin in Augusta, and take the Hallowell, May 24, 1866.

WANTED. 50 tons of pressed hay, for which cash will be paid. Inquire of B. F. MORSE, Water street, opposite foot of Oak stree.

B. F. MORSE. Augusta, May 28, 1866.

GROCERIES AT LOW PRICES. B. F. MORSE & CO., Water Street, directly opposite Oak St A good assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, Which will be sold LOW FOR CASH, and CASH ONLY.

or All kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE

B. F. MORSE & CO. Augusta, Jan. 6, 1866. WHEELER & HAMLIN, No. 3 Market Square, GROCERIES.

ool Salt. Stone-Wa Ware, Graham Flour. JOHN WHEELER. Augusta, Jan. 15, 1866.

RBEN FULLER Has removed his DRUG STORE Door South of the Railroad Bridge, EAST SIDE OF WATER STREET, Drugs, Chemicals, Fancy Goods, &c.

Augusta, Oct. 24, 1865. 667 HE TRUTH IS MIGHTY, And will Prevail." One Door North of Railroad Bridge, Water St., Augusta. 6m20 THE "MODEL COOK STOVE."

Surpasses All Others, my, capacity, durability, and convenience. For sale by M. G. BROOKS, (Sign of the Iron Man,) Water Street, Augusta, Me HILLMAN SMITH,

REAL ESTATÉ AGENT, POTTER'S LANDING, MARYLAND FARMS OF ALL SIZES FOR SALE. Any information desired regarding price per acre, production he soil, &c., will be given by addressing HILLMAN SMITH, 1y22 Potter's Landing, Caroline Co., Md.

A TTENTION THE WHOLE. THE BEST FAMILY GROCERIES Constantly on hand and for sale, consisting of West India Goods, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Potatoes, Pork, Lard, Dry Fish, &c. low for cash. ALSO, CORN AND RYE MEAL.

Boarding-house keepers and private families, are invited to cond examine our goods. Cash paid for all kinds of Country Pruce, such as Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Potatoes, Dried Apples, &c. Opposite Augusta Dye House.
224 MOORE & PACKARD.

PHOTOGRAPHER, Can be found at his new rooms in

Weeks' Hall, State Street, OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.
Augusta, Oct. 24, 1865.

MOSES M. SWAN, WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER, AT THE DRUG STORE OF HIGHT & SIMMONS, ow ready to attend his customers as before the fire, with a go tock of WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER WARK.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry Repaired. sta, Sept. 25, 1865. M. C. MILLIKEN, TEACHER OF MUSIC. Residence at Mrs. Holmes, Court St.,

Orders left at Barker & Wells' Music Store No. 7 Bridge's Block.

Refers to J. J. Eveleth, J. S. Sayward, Edward Fenno, Jos.
Homan, Edward Stanwood, Chas. Milliken, J. H. Cochran, Kequ of this city.

OAK GROVE SEMINARY. the SUMMER TERM of this Institution will open for the c en of Friends and others on the 29th inst., under the charge UGUSTINE JONES, A. M., and continue eleven weeks. For particulars please address A. JONES, Yassalboro', Yassalboro', 5th mo., 7th, 1866.

PREEDOM NOTICE. ctice is hereby given that I have this day given my son Jos ALLESON, his time to act for himse f until he becomes twent years of age. I shall pay none of his debts nor claim any wages after this date. BARAH W. YOUNG. A RARE CHANCE FOR CANVASERS.

asers wanted in every County in the State to sell of the most perfect and handsome representations of the DEA' SCENE OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN, with a perfect likeness the noted Statesmen present. Painted by Jas. H. Littlefield Washington Apply with stamp inclosed to RUFUS SMALL & SON, 3w23\* Biddeford, Me CAS AND STEAM PIPING.

Augusts, May 7, 1806 > 1000 MARMERS' INSURANCE.

Those who have private dwellings, not too compact, farm buildings, had better patronise a home Farm Company. The WA. TERVILLE COMPANY has run about a year without a less, and but \$74 in damage. The SOMERSHT COMPANY has insured first class buildings four years, for one-half per cent., two terms in succession, without any assessment, and has a surplus of most in succession, without any assessment, and has a surplus of most \$6,000.

C. W. BOYNTON, Detroit, Me., Licensed Agent. BRUSHES AND MATS.

large assortment of Brushes and Mats fust received at HIGHT & DEERING'S. TOOR ugusta, May 21, 1866. HERRY BITTERS. AT WHOLESALE AND BETAIL BY HIGHT & DEERING, No. 7 Union Block.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, And Army and Navy Claim Agent.
OFFICE WITH HON. S. TITCOMB,
1988 DR. J. W. POLAND'S Magic Powders. This well known great remedy cures

Headache, Neuralgia, Constipation
Pimples, Blotches, Sallow Skin,
Drowsiness, Distinces, Heartburn, Palpitation,
coable complaints arising from a disordered lives r disagreeable complaints arising from a disord SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. 50 Cents per Package. Sent by mail on receipt

P. W. A. RANKIN, Jr., Lewiston, General Agent for Maine Prepared by DR. J. W. POLAND, MELBOSE, MASS. THE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

OF THE EDWARD LITTLE INSTITUTE. The Commercial College is in successful operation. It was or-ganized the first day of September, and a large number of students have already availed themselves of its privileges. It is intended that the course of study shall be of the most thorough, comprehenthat the course of study shall be of the most thorough, comprehensive and practical character.

There are two divisions, the Theoretical Course and the Practical Business Course.

No expense or pains have been spared to procure rooms and furniture well adapted to our purpose. The Theory Rooms, in Central Hall, Lewiston, are well arranged for instruction, while the Actual Business Rooms in the New August Block, are not equalled by any others in New E gland. They are twelve in number, and have been finished to our order. The main hall is seventy-five feet in length and twenty-five in width. On either side and without partitions, next the Hall, are the rooms intended for the Bank, the Offices and the Counting Room.

Thus the Telegraph, Post and other Offices are right at hand, and yet all the confusion caused by having them in the same room is avoided.

The Commercial College offers unusual facilities to Ladies desiris avoided.

The Commercial College offers unusual facilities to Ladies desiring to pursue Penmanship and Book-Keeping. Students can enter at any time. There are no vacations.

TUTTION—FULL COURSE, Payable in advance, entitling the

\$25.00. Catalogues containing full particulars will be sent on applicadon to the proprietor.

19tf W. T. WEBSTER, Auburn, Maine.

And their Heirs. EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES! By the provisions of a bill now before Congress all Soldiers are entitled to receive \$\$\frac{1}{2}\$ per month for each month's service less the amount of Bounty they have already received. The widows and heirs of deceased Soldiers will receive the same amount. It is immorrant that claims for these Bounties be presented at once, as those which are presented first will have the preference. I shall attend personally to these claims at the Department, and having had a long and successful experience in the business, can promise a prompt settlement of the cases intrusted to me, at rates fixed by law.

Apply personally or by letter, enclosing discharge, to
B. H. HINDS, late Maine State Agent,
Corner Bridge and Water Streets AUGUSTA, Me. References :

Hon. SAMUEL CONY, Governor.
Hon. JOHN L. HODSDON, Adj. Gen'l.
Hon. LOT. M. MORRILL, U. S. Senator.
Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN.
N. B. Peusions, Bountles, Arrogra of Ba-

COLLER & HAMILTON, (Successors to Charles E. Coller.) Manufacturers of and Dealers in Harnesses, Saddles, Bridles, Halters, TRUNKS, VALICES, WHIPS, Blankets, Curry-Combs, Brushes, &c.

Particular attention paid to ordered work, and REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY and faithfully. All work warranted to give perfect satisfac No. 101 Water Street, near Market Square. Augusta, Feb. 10, 1896.

RE-OPENED. The Subscriber has re-opened a shop at 105 Water Street, Augusta, Maine, And is now ready to supply his old customers and all others who may give him a call, with

Harnesses, Trunks, Valises, Blankets, Whips, and all other articles usually found in a FIRST CLASS HARNESS SHOP. 6m9 ORREN PARKER. CLOTHING:

THOMAS C. NOBLE, Has now opened and for sale a large assortment of Ready Made Clothing AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. at the lowest cash prices. Call and examine the stock.

Water, Third Door South of Bridge Street.

INSURANCE AGENCY. CLOTHS, PLAIN AND FANCY DOESKINS, DAVID CARGILL.

GOULD & BUCKLEY Stoves, Furnaces, Registers, Etc. TIN, SHEET IRON AND COPPER WARE, TIN ROOFING, &c. Also, exclusive Agent in augusta for th CHILSON COOK STOVE.

THOMAS C. NOBLE, DEALER IN

WATCHES, JEWELRY, Fancy Goods, RIFLES, PISTOLS, POCKET CUTLERY, &c., &c. Watches and Jewelry repaired in the most thorough manner.

AUGUSTA, ME. RAKER & WEEKS, Attorneys at Law & U.S. Claim Agents,

Iave removed from the Court House to the office ever O. C. WHITEHOUSE & CO.'S new store, Water Street, Augusta. erences as to responsibility, experience &c Hox. L. M. Morrill, U. S. Senate, R. D. Rice, Ex. Justice S. J. C.

John L. Hodsdon, Ad. Gen. Me. Col. Fred. Robie, U. S. Paymaster. Augusta, April 2, 1866. FOR MAN OR BEAST. JOHNSON'S LINIMENT, An infa'lible remody for Rheumatism, Sprains, Fresh Scratches, Harness Galls, Sprung Joints, &c., &c.

This is second to no other Linimennt now in use. Price 35 ets
PREPARED AND SOLD ONLY BY J. S. & F. E. JOHNSON.

Druggists and Apothecarle
18tf

Augusta, April 9, 1866. THE BEST SPRING MEDICINE.

Celebrated Jaundice Bitters Cures Headache, Jaundice, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Loss of Apetite, Nervous Debility, &c., &c. PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE. Prepared and sold only by J. S. & F. B. JOHNSON,
18tf Druggists and Apothecaries, Augus

W. L. THOMPSON, M. D., Office and Residence State Street, CORNER OF GREEN. Office Hours from 8 to 9 A. M., and 2 to 3 PM. CHLORIDE OF LIME,

For sale wholesale and retail by 23 CHAS. K. PARTRIDGE, Augusta DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS, and all kinds of HOUSE FINISH, MANUFACTURED BY BANGS & MOSHER

At the Machine Shop, Kennebec Dam W. BANGS. Augusta, Feb. 2, 1806. CORN, FLOUR, AND COAL. We have now in store a good assortment of FLOUR and GRAIN Also Best Coul of all Sizes. PARROTT & BRADBURY.

YOAL! COAL! COAL!

Augusta, April 10, 1886.

PLOWS! PLOWS! reat variety Plow Castings, Cultivator Teeth, &c.
For sale at Hallowell IRON FOUNDRY.

19tf GEORGE FULLER, Proprietor LADY

A LADY

WHO has been cured of great nerrous debility, after many
years of misery, desires to make known to all fellow sufferers the
sure means of relief. Address, enclosing stamp, MRS. M. MERRITT, P. O. Box 368, Boston, Mass., and the prescription will be
ent free by return mail. \$28.80 PER DAY. Agents wanted, male and fomale, in a pleasant, permanent and sonorable business. For further particulars free, address A. D. BOWMAN & CO., 115 Nassau screet, New York. (. lip out and 13w23 W. NORTH, JR., M. D., 23 10H ADIA PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

TIGHT & DEERING, IN THE REGIO (SUCCESSORS TO RIGHT & SIMMONS) Wholesale and Retail Druggists, No. 7, Union Block, Water Street,

AUGUSTA, ME., DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES, Sponges, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, Ve.

Patent Medicines, maisting of Cough and Lung Balsama, Troches, Pain Killers' araspurillas, Tonics, Salves, Ointments, Pilis, Powders, Hair Re-overs, Oils, and Dyes, Blixirs, Cordials, &c., &c. Agents for the celebrated Modicines of Dr. S. S. FITCH of New Also a large assortment of CIG 4RS, comprising 20,000 of choice ands, which will be soid lower than can be bought at the manafactories.

In our stock of LIQUORS for medicinal purposes, are so the celebrated California Fruit and Blackberry Wines.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS y compounded and orders answered with care and disposes from the country are respectfully invited to examine THOMAS HIGHT. 1m22

WILLINERY AT COST. GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS, Wishing to leave the Millinery business at the close of the Season, offers her Stock of Goods, consisting, in Millinery, of Ribbons, Bonnets, Laces and Flowers. In Fancy Goods—Laces, Veils, Embroideries, Gloves, Linen and Cotton Edges, and a small stock of real Valenciennes Thread and Malta Laces,

AT COST. Miss Hoyt has just received a new stock of Spring and Summer Goods, Which will also be disposed of at Wholesale prices for the benefit of her numerous customers, and hopes to meet the wants of those who expect great bargains at low prices.

Augusta, May 8, 1866.

3m22

CILMORE & CO.'S Celebrated Band Instruments. EXTENSIVELY USED IN THE ARMY AND NAVY. Circular Reduced May 1, '66. Circulars sent free by Mail.

and musicians throughout of our instruments by an first class band and musicians throughout the country, is the best evidence of the superiority over all others now offered to the public GILMORE & CO.,

Musical Instrument Manufacturers,

1m22 18 and 19 Harvard Place, Boston. Mass. COLDIERS OF 1861, 1862 AND 18631 By the provisions of a law now before Congress, you will be entitled to a Land Warrant.

Having unusual facilities, by reason of long experience in the business, I can procure these Warrants at a much lower fate than Agents in Washington or Maine. I shall attend to their presentation personally, and can obtain a prompt settlement of the cases entrusted to my charge.

Land Warrants, when obtained, purchased at the highest market value.

The general adoption of our instruments by all first class ban

Hon. Samuel Conv., Gov. of Me.; Hon. L. M. Morrill, U. S. Senator; J. L. Hobsdon, Adf't Gerl'l, Hon J. G. Blaing, M. C.; Col. F. Robig, Paymaster U. S. A.; Capt. C. Holmes, A. A. P. M. Geo'l of Me.; Col. Borwios, St M. W. Vols., and Officers and Soldiers in every Maine Organization.

GAS PIPING, TIN AND IRON WORK. GEO. H. CROSS & CO., Opposite Granite Block, Augusta, Have opened a shop for the purpose of accommodating the cople of Augusta with good work in Gas, Steam and Water Pipes; Also, Tin and Sheet Iron Work, Tin Roofing, Repniring Pumps, and all jobs in our line. They are ready to furnish all the most desirable Gas Fixtures and patent Burners at Boston prices. They respectfully solicit orders for work, and they will do their best to please customers by promptness, faithfulness, and fair prices.

GAS FIXTURES AT BOSTON PRICES. Having made as angement with G. H. CROSS & CO., to sell my goods, partiranting the above should look at their stock before purchasing.

R. HOLLINGS, Gas Fixture Manufacture.
Boston, May 1, 1866. MONEY TO BE SAVED: On receipt of 25 cents I will send by mail to any address, a valwhich is identical in base and superior in combination to all the popular Hair Restorers of the day. The materials are given in plain English, and can be purchased at any Drug or Medicine store for quarter the usual price of most advertised preparations of the kind.

f the kind.

For 25 cents and two three-cent stamps, I will send by mail, without the receipt) the material for the Restorer in powder highrefumed and of sufficient strength to diluce with one pint of Address CHAS. K. PARTRIDG R. T. BOSWORTH, ALBERT BETTELEY, Agent. A few Doors South R. R. Bridge, Will open this day, a well selected assortment of

FOR MEN AND BOYS. These will be sold by the yard, or made into garments BEST STYLE Also a good line of Furnishing Goods and Clothing, All having been purchased at the present reduced prices, wil Cutting done at Short Notice.

WANTED. Ten good Coat and Pants makers to work in the shop. Auguste, April 10, 1866. We, the undereigned, having received the Agency for the MESSRS. SAM'L PAGE & SON'S

(Or Bosten,) ROOFING COMPOSITION TARRED SHEATHING FELT. Beg leave to inform our friends that we are prepared to supply all

A Reliable Article cover all Flat Roofs with. POND & SMITH, Hardware Dealers, VEW GOODS.

Why do the Gentlemen dress so well in Augusta ? Secause Huntington gives them a perfect Fit. Because Huntington keeps that kind for sale ecause Huntington sells them so Cheap. Because they have not heard that untington is selling Goods from 25 to 30 per

cent. Icas than War Prices.

8. W. HUNTINGTON & CO.,
Corner of Water and Bridge Sts., Augusta. NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS. J. L. BOARDMAN.

A NEW AND FASHIONABLE STOCK OF LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S Boots, Shoes and Slippers,

Next Door to the Post Office TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. JOSHUA CUSHMAN May be found at present in Bridge's Block, Water Street, Where he is propared to manufacture every de-

to order, in the most fashionable style and in the most thorough J. H. GILBRETH, ENTLEMENTS & BOYS CLOTHING DOND & SMITH. o. 8 Bridge's Block, Water St., Aug HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, CARPETINGS, BUILDING MATERIALS, LEATH-ER BELTING, WEYMOUTH NAILS, 4c.

E. D. NORCROSS, Doaler in Furnaces, Stoves, Registers, &c., GAS FIXTURES, MARBLE MANTLES, Vood Furnaces, Tin. Sheet Iron and Cop per Ware. GAS AND STEAM PIPING, TIN ROOFING, &c.

Which will be sold at the lowest Boston prices.

Also Agents for FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

J. M. POND.

1y8

W. F. BMD

THE PLACE TO BUY HARDWARE, STOVES AND TIN WARE, M. G. BROOKS, Agent for the sale of the MODEL COOK STOVE, UNIVERSAL CLOTH WRINGER with Cog Wheel, BAILEY'S CLOTH WRINGER with Cog Wheel and Bench, DOTY'S CLOTH WASH-

AUGUSTA, ME.

CONCENTRATED SUGAR OF LEMON,

Also agent for M. POND & CO.'s, Improved Magic Coal Furn s, Magic Cook and Parlor Stoves, the best articles in use.

SOUTH OF RAILROAD BRIDGE, AUGUSTA. 6m22

THE MECCA LUBRICATING OIL superior to all others, at SCHOOL BOOKS. TO MACHINISTS. CHAS. K. PARTRIDGE, Druggist. by

CHURNS.

PERFECT WORKING CHURN. PALMER & INGALLS

Atmospheric Ohura, Patented January 6, 1866, has at last feeted in practical working the true method of making the and the nicest quality of Butter in the shortest possible time is the most ournous, yet simple labor-saving and valuable in tion for D MRYMEN AND FARMERS ever yet brought be the public. All Ohurais patented horstofore have eliker been failures or faulty in some one or more respects. Not one of was based on the true chemical combination of cream, hence have all failed to a restore of leave when? was based on the true chemical combination of cream, hence they have all failed to a greater or less extent. The Butter in cream is a continued in small sacks or globules. The true process of Chursing is that which will break er burst these little vesicles the quickest and most thoroughly, and then units in larger masses the little particles of Butter thus set free from their natural covering. The floats attached to this Churn do this quietly and effectually. It does the hard work of churning in two minutes, breaks more of them than any other Churs, thus insuring a larger yield of Butter, and it does it quicker than any Churn ever yet invented. We claim that it will make

Butter in from Two to Six Minutes! That it makes the best Batter that can be made from cream; that it makes from T to 10 per cent. more butter from the same amount of Cream, than the common Churn; that a child can operate it that it is as imple and casy to clean as a wooden pail. We are ready to prove all these by

ACTUAL TRIAL ACTUAL TRIAL

Before any number of competent witnesses. Large manufactories are now making these Churns in different States where the rights have been sold, which we can give reference to when desired. We believe this to be the best Churn now in use in any country, and propose in convince the public by actual experiment.

I am now having 1000 of these Churns made to order by A. COWEE & SON, at Arousta, Mr., and intend to establish other manufactories of them at different points in the State, so as to save transportation and introduce them at once, and they will soon be on sale at all the principal places in the good old Pine Tree State. They are for sale in Augusta at the Stores of John McArthur, Ballard & Chase, and J. J. Fuller & Co. Agents will canvam the State for orders. Price of Common size only six dollars.

TOWN AND COUNTY RIGHTS FOR SALE. TOWN AND COUNTY RIGHTS FOR SALE. All communications relating to the Churn may be addressed the Proprietor, at his home, at NEW MARKET, N. H. JOSEPH PINKHAM,

FRICKS, SCAB, VERMIN. SheenWashTohacco

Sw23 Proprietor of the State of M

Should be used by all Farmers on Sheep, Animals and Plants. If Farmers and others cannot obtain this article of traders in heir vicinity, it will be forwarded free of express charge by

JAS. F. LEVIN, Agent South Down Company, 23 CENTRAL WHARF, BOSTON, MASS. TTALIAN BEES.

SWARMS AND OUTERNS I wish to ca'l the attention of Bee-keepers to the fact that I an prepared to furnish purchasers with Swarms or Queens of thi Greatly Superior Variety of the Honey-Bee. care the supersonally, and can obtain a prompt settlement of the cases intrusted to my charge.

Land Warrants, when obtained, purchased at the highest market value.

Applications will be made on receipt of your discharge, for which a receipt will be returned to you, and your discharge forwarded when desired.

No charge unless successful.

Direct,

H. W. TRUE, Augusta, Me.

Refers, for experience and responsibility, to

Refers, for experience and responsibility, to

How Samyer for a well see is firmly established. Orders will be filled as nearly as possible in the order which they are received. Therefore the set of the superiority over the Native Bee is firmly established. Orders will be filled as nearly as possible in the order which they are received. Therefore the set of the superiority of the Honey-Bee.

Greatly Superior Variety of the Honey-Bee.

Full Swarms in assou to introduce to Native Swarms. In the season to introduce to Native Swarms in mediately on issuing in Honey-Bee.

Full Swarms in Moved to Duriet, Swarms in mediately on issuing in Honey-Bee.

Full Swarms in Moved to Duriet, Swarms in the season to introduce to Native Swarms in the season to introduce to Native Swarms.

Full

> THE CUMBERLAND BONE CO., Is an association of farmers who have established works near cortland for the manufacture FROM BONE, of Genuine Super-Phosphate of Lime

for their own use, and will sell their surplus to other farmers who And a good article at a fair price.

Send for a circular to

I. W JONES, 20 Union St.,
or KENDALL & WHITNEY,
At their Agricultural Warehouse, Portland, Me Bone Wanted. For which cash and full prices will be paid at all times.

Portland, April 23, 1866.

DERUVIAN GUANO.

No. 1 Peruvian Guano Can be furnished by the subscribers at the very lowest market prices, varying with the price of gold, and in lots of 500 tons down to a single ton. The price is this day reduced to \$60 in Gold for Fifty Ton Lots. Hair Restorer and Dressing, will be added the cost of carting from storehouse. Also for sale

onsidered by many nearly if not quite equal to Peruvian Guano.

Price \$50 per ton in barrels.

GEO. E. WHITE & CO.,

55 Cliff Street, New York. AMERICAN PEAT COMPANY.

This Company, having the right to operate under five patent o the same to manufacture fuel of the best description for sina

FARM FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. Pleasantly situated in Farmington, on the west side of Sandy river, two miles from the Depot, and two and a half from the village. Said farm contains 60 acres of good land, well watered and fenced, and a Nursery of fruit trees. Buildings nice and in good condition. It is suitably divided into peaturage, tilage and woodland; cuts about 25 tons of hay. In connection with the same is a mill with good water power, used for running a shingle machine and thresher.

For further particulars inquire of J. S. CEAIG, on the premises. Farmington, May 1, 1866.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his FARM SITU-ATED IN BIDDEFURD, † mile from the Mills, containing 20 acres of land, all under a good state of cultivation. There is a large Orchard, very thrifty and in bearing, containing 300 trees, select varieties of apples, Pears, Cherries, with Currants, Grapes, &c. The buildings are nearly new and in good repair, a good House pleasantly situated, a new Barn, 30 x 60, with a good cellar underneath, Carriage House, &c, It is enclosed with good fences, and well supplied with excellant water from never fallig wells and cisterns. To any one in want of a place within casy access to town, the above offers a good opportunity. Call and examine it.

ad examine it.

For further particulars inquire of STEPHEN EVERETI.

Bidderord, May 18, 1866.

3m23 MERTILIZERS!

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME. FLOUR OF BONE, CRUSHED BONE, GUANO,
POUDRETTE.

JOHN McARTHUR, No. 1 Journal Block. Planos, Furniture, Horses, Carriages

AND HARNESSES.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Warehouse No. 4 Granite Block, one doo south Express Office. WATER STREET, AUGUSTA, ME. MAINE SABBATH SCHOOL DEFOSITORY. The largest and best Stock of BOOKS FOR SABBATH SCHOOLIBRARIES may be found at No. 61 Exchange Street Portland

capacity of the child as well as adult, cannot be found in any one store in New England.

Schools in the county, by sending a catalogue of the books in the Library, can receive a lot for examination, and return such as re not approved.

Discounts allowed as in Boston. Orders solleited.

2m21\*

H. PACKARD & SON. OYSTER SALOON AND RESTAURANT. The subscriber having returned to his old business has opened an dyster Saloon and Resisurant in the building occupying the site of the Frankin House, on Water Street, where he will be happy to wait upon his former customers and as many new friends as may favor him with their patronage.

FRESH O'STERIS Surnished by the quart or gallon as low as they can be purchased elsewhere.

LEVI FOYE.

FIRE, ACCIDENT AND LIFE Insurance Agent, KENDALUS MILLS, ME.

hey can be purchased elsewhere. Augusta, April 21, 1866.

Office at his HARDWARE STORE.

Augusta, March 12, 1866.

BEALE & FARNHAM ROOM PAPERS AT THEIR SHOP OVER NASON, HAMLEN & CO.'S STORE.

Pure blooded young Jersey Bulls, old enough for use the present season, and Bull Calves for \$35; Bulls, \$75, delivered had: Calves, for \$35; Bulls, \$75, delivered to the control of Readon with proper quant shipboard, or rail car in the city of Boston, with proper quant of food for the length of the journey.

The pedigree of each animal will be given, and the herd fr which they are bred, is at all times subject to the inspection

SHERMAN BLACK HAWK. Will make the sesson of 1866, at the PARM OF DAVID AV-

Male and female in every town, to canvass for the "Pictorial Book of Ancolotes and Incidents of the Rebellion." The best selling book of the day. Agents are making large wages ferms very liberal. Exclusive territory given. For particulars all on or address and on or address and on or address and or address are selling to the selling t

All the School Books in use in this city and vicinity, for

PORTLAND & NEW YORK Steamship Company.

SEMI-WEEKLY LINE. The splendid and fast Steamships Dirigo, Captain H. Sura-wood, and Franconia, Captain W. W. Essawood, will, uast further notice, run as follows:

Leave Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M., and Fisc. 38 East River, New York, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock F. M.

These vessels are fitted up with fine accommodations for passengers, making this the most speedy, asis and constrained route for travellers between New York and Maine. Passacu with State Room, \$6.00. Chen passage, \$5.00. Meals extra.

Goods forwarded by this line to and from Monireal, Quebec, Bangor, Bath, Augusto, Kastport and St. John.

Shippers are requested to send their freight to the sicensirs as early as 3 P. M., on the day that they have Portland.

For freight or passage apply to For freight or passage apply to EMERY & FOX, Brown's Wharf, Portland. H. B. CROWELL & QO., No. 86 West street, New York. Portland, Dec. 21, 1865.

KENNEBEC STEAMBOAT COMPANY. FOUR TRIPS PER WEEK.

The new and splendid sea-going steamer STAE OF THE EAST, OAFE, JASON COLLINS, will leave every MONDAY and THURS-DAY, for Boston, as follows: Augusta, at 12½ o'clock; Hallowell, at 11; Gardiner, at 2; Richmond at 4, and Bath at 6. Also the well known superior sea-going Steamer EASTERN QUEEN, CAPP. SAMUEL BLANCHARD, will have Hallowell at 14, Gardiner at 3, Richmond at 4, and Bath at 6 P. M., every TUES-DAY and FRIDAY for Boston.

The steamer AUGUST DAY and FRIDAY for Boston.

The steamer AUGUSTA, Capt. HELLAR, leaves Augusta every Monday, Tucsday Thursday and Friday at 124 o'clock, and connects at Halloweil and Gardiner with the Queen and Star of the East. Freight taken at the lowest rates.

FARS from Augusta, Halloweil and Gardiner, \$1.50; Richmond \$1.25; Bath, \$1. AdENTS: Longfellow & Sanborn, Augusta; H. Fuller & Son, Hallowell; W. W. Bradstreet, Gardiner; J. T. Robinson, Rich-mond; John E. Brown, Bath. 6m18

ABDALLAH STALLION. HENDRICK HUDSON

Will stand at the stable of the Gardiner Hotel,
Gardiner, Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays; and at the stable
of the Farmer's Hotel, Augusta, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays Commescing May 21, 1866.

days Commencing May 21, 1866.

TERMS:
Single Service, \$10; Season, \$15. Cash Down.
To Warrant \$95.

A conditional note on warrants will be required, payable in six months. Insured marcs must be required, payable in six months. Insured marcs must be required, payable in six months. Insured marcs from a distance. All accidents and escapes at the risk of the owners.

Pedigrec. HENDRI: K HUDSON was sired by Abdallah Chief, whose stock is extensively known for Speed, Endurance, and Courage. Abdallah Chief was sired by old soballah, he by Membrino, he by imported Messenger. The Dam of Headrick Hudson was sired by Young Hickory, a descendant of imported Whip. His Grand-dam was sired by old Liberty, a thoroughbred running horse. His Great-dam was by Shakspeare, he by old Duroc, the sire of American Eclipse.

Hendrick Hudson was raised by Mr. Henry Chadawine, of Sussex County, N. J. He took the first premium at the Sussex county Fair in the fall of 1857, in the class of two-year-olds, in which the State was invited to compete.

Hendrick Hudson is ten years old, color Blood Bay, black mans and tail, black lezs, one whith hind foot—is sixteen shands high—weights 1165 pounds—large bone and muscle, has a loose gait, and in a square trotter, with very long stride—has trotted a mile in two minutes and 45 seconds, has perfect feet, is sound and kind in harness, with good temper, and considered by good judges to be the best horse for use in the State.

All who desi: to simprove their\_breed of horses, are respectfully invited to call and examine this noble young horse.

Berezences—Hiram Reed, Maj. W. H. Chicam, Geo. M. Robinson, Jas. Keagan, Maj. E Bavis, Augusta; I. R. Boolitite, Waterville; Dr. C. Whitmore, Johnson of the Johnson House, H. B. Bradstreet, Gardiner.

Augusta, May 1866. TERMS:

THREE CHOICE STALLIONS.

GENERAL GRANT.

This horse is eight years old, his color is a rich dapple chestnut, weight strong 1100 pounds, stands 15t hands high, and is of the celebrated Drew Stock. He is a very fast trotter.

Tenus:-\$20, \$12, \$10. YOUNG MORGAN.

Is a dark bay horse, with very full main and, weighs 1050 fbs., ad can show a 2.45 step.

TRAMS:—\$16, \$10, \$8. I have also a McCLELLAN COLT, three years of age, sired by the celebrated stallion "GEN. McCLELLAN," formerly owned by myself, who has made the fastest time ever made by any stallion in the State.

The superiority of the Drew Stock of horses, both for speed and size, is acknowledged by all any way acquainted with the different breeds of horses now before the public. Their reputation is made, and rests upon the merits of the stock.

The above horses will stand until further notice, at my stable in AUGUSTA, one mile East of Kennebec Bridge.

Augusta, May 21, 1866.

Augusta, May 21, 1866. GILBRETH'S KNOX COLT.

Will remain at KENDALL'S MILLS the ceming scason. Terms—\$50 to Warrant; \$35 the Season, commencing May 1st, and end August 1st. Conditional note required for warrant; cash or good note at first service. No risk taken. This colt will be four years old in May, 1886, was sired by Gen. Knox. His mother, the Cahill mare, of Messenger and Black Hawk blood, of rare excellence, well known in the vicinity of Augusta, where she was owned by Mr. Cahill; also by Geo. M. Robbinson, (the former owner of the Stallion Gen. McClellan;) also by Samuel duild, of Augusta, who bred this colt and sold him to me when ten months old.

GEN. KNOX WILL BE FOUND AT THE STABLE OF T. S.
LANG, NORTH VASSALBORO, ME, THE COMING TERMS OF SERVICE :- One hundred dollars to warrant, ser-

per week; Grain Extra. No risk taken of escape or accide Season to commence May 1st, and August 1st. 21tf THOS. S. LANG. A NICKAWA. This are horse will stand for service at my stable in NORTH VASSALBORO, the coming season.

I have been induced to purchase this horse from the repeated inquiries of farmers for a larger stock horse than those generally used. I have endeavored to select one whose podigree, size, style and color would give promise of valuable stock, provided they did not too fast. In addition, I may say, this horse is fast, is of fast blood, his sire being COLUMBUS, well known upon Long Island as the sire of Commodore Vanderbilk, Mr. Bonner's Lady Woodruff, Rose Washington, and many other very fast horses. Breeders are respectfully invited to examine at their convenience.

NICKAWA is of beautiful chestnut color, sixteen hands high, lofty carriage, and weighs 1200 pounds.

Tarson—315 for Season Bervice; \$20 for Warrant. Season from May to September.

THOS. S. LANG.

YOUNG BLACK HAWK TELE-GRAPH.

This young Stallion will stand for service at Manchester Center the coming Senson. Farmers and others desirous of improving their stock, are invited to call and examine him. Young Black Hawk Telegraph was raised by Samuel Guild, Esq., of Augusta, is five years old this spring; is of jet black, 15¢ hands high, and weighs 1,000 pounds. He was sired by the Black Hawk Telegraph, formerly owned by T. S. Lang, Esq., of Vassalboro', a Stallion asknowledged by all to have been unsurpassed in style and action by any horse in the State. orse in the State.

His dam was the well known Cahill mare. E. Cahill, Esq., rought her from Vermont. For further information of the Cahill nare, will refer to Hiram Reed, Esq., of augusta, Major Wm. H. Chism, of Augusta, T. S. Lang, Esq., North Vassalboro', and O. Grant, Augusta, Trans., Augusta, 1. Grant, Augusta, 20. Season, \$12; Warrant, \$20. Season commencing May 1st, and ending August 1st. Cash or aproved note at time of service. Pasturing furnished at \$1 per eck. Mares disposed of considered with feal.

4w22\* C. V. WHITE, Proprietor.

The above named Stallon will stand for the use of Marie at the Stable of the subscriber, in Bucksport, during the present season, vis.: from the the Arst of May to the Affecuth of August. This Horse is of a rich steel gray and Junes weight 1100 pounds; from a Mes-IVORY GRANT.

BLACK MORGAN. MORGAN AND MESSENGER STAL-This well known Stallion will stand the country season for service at Lewiston Falls, Tuesdays; Monmouth Centre Thursdays; Wietbrop Village Saturdays; the rest of the time at my place, two miles west of Wayne Village.

Terms: \$10 to Warrand; \$5 for Season; \$5 Single Service.

Marcs disposed of considered with feal.

This Stallion took the first premium for best trotting horse in 1865 he took the first premium for best trotting horse in the n 1865 be took the first premium for best tretting herse in Kennebec County Agricultual Society.

C. L. LEADBETTER, Proprietor A HONEST GEN. KNOX.

Bucksport, April 13, 1866.

This Stallion will stand at my stable, near the East end of Kennebec Bridge, for the service of a limited number of good mares for the season. He is three years old, weighs 900 pounds, color a fine bay.

Terms: — Warrant \$25; for the season \$20.

JOHN SHAW.

Augusta, May 21, 1886. THUNDER CLOUD.

This horse will be four years old this flyring; weighs 1060 pounds, stands 154 hands high, and is of a glossy black color, of graseful form and action, and for durability and speed, cannot be surpassed by any of his age, in the State. He is a grandson of the famed Vermont Black Hawk, through Telegraph, formerly owned by T. S. Lang. His dam, Betay Baker, a mare of the points and good step, was sired by an imported horse. He will stand the coming season for the use of a limited number of good mares, at the stable of the subscribers in North Fairfield.

HEND 325 to warrant; 215 by the season.

OMO. RICHARDSON & SON.

North Fairfield, 3d mo. 26th, 1866. A MAINE BLACK HAWK.

This young Stafflen was sired by "Black Hawk."
The dam of this horse is a superior mare of the Morgan breed.
His weight is 1,760 poundry height, 18; hands; color, black; form and style without fault, and a very fast traveler.
He will stand the coming esson for the use of good mares as the stable of the subscriber in DIXMONT.

TERMS—235 to Warrant; \$15 by the Season.

Diverent April 29, 1866.

W. B. FREGUSON. Dixmoni, April 26, 1866.

GINGER WINE !!

# anor wa Poetru. Inc

## THE DEAD SHIP OF HARPSWELL.

- BY JOHN O. WHITTIER. What flecks the outer gray beyond
  The sundown's golden trail?
  The white flash of a sea-bird's wing,
  Or sleam of sisming sail?
  Let young eyes watch from Neck and Point,
  And sea-worn elders pray,
  The ghost of what was once a ship
  Is salling up the bay?
- From gray sea-tog, from ley drift,
  From peril and from pain,
  The home-bound finher greets thy lights.
  O hundred-harbored Maine! O hundred-narrowed Maine : But many a keel shall seaward turn, And many a sail outstand, When, tall and white, the Dead Ship loom Against the dusk of land.
- She rounds the headland's bristling pines.
  She threads the lake-set bay;
  No spur of breess can speed her on,
  Nor ebb of tide delay.
  Old men still walk the lake of Orr
  Who tell her date and name,
  Old shipwrights sit in Freeport yards
  Who howed her oaken frame.

- For never comes the ship to port

- In vain o'er Harpswell Neck the star Of evening guides her in ;
- Shake, brown old wives with dreary joy, You gray-head hints of ill;
- From Wolf Neck and from Flying Point
- From wolf sect and from Flying Four From island and from main, From sheltered core and tided creek, Shall gride the funeral train. The dead-boat with the bearers four, The mourners at her stern— And one shall go the silent way Who shall no more return!

# Our Story-Teller.

## UNCLE INGOT.

"If ever you or yours get five pounds out of me, madam, before I die, I promise you, you shall have five thousand; and I am a man of my word."

So spoke Mr. Ingot Beardmore, drysalter and common councilman of the city of London, to Dorothea Elizabeth, his widowed sister-in-law, who had applied to him for pecuniary succor about three months after the death of his youngest brother, Isaac, her husband. There were harshness and stubborn determination enough in his reply, but there was no niggardly cruenough in his reply, but there was no ingartary orderedty. Mrs. Isaac wanted money, it is true, but only in the sense in which we all want it. She was only poor in comparison with the great wealth of this relative by marriage. Her income was large enough for any ordinary—Mr. Ingot said "legitimate"—purpose, but not sufficient for sending her boy to Eton, and finishing him off at the universities, as it was the maternal marriage. Her income was large enough for any ordinary—Mr. Ingot said "legitimate"—purpose, but not sufficient for sending her boy to Eton, and finishing him off at the universities, as it was the maternal wish to do. Mr. Ingot hated such genteel intentions; Christ's Hospital had been a fashionable enough school for him, and he had "finished off" as a clerk at forty pounds a year in that very respectable house of which he was now senior partiner. With the results of that education, as exemplified in himself, he was perfectly satisfied, and if his nephews only turned out half as well, their mother, he thought, might think herself uncommonly lucky. Her family had given themselves are upon the occasion of her marrying Isaac,—"allying herself with commerce," some of them called it, and Ingot never forgave them. He gloried in his own profession, although government had never seen fit to ennoble any member of it, and perhaps all the more on that account; for he was one of those radicals that are not "snobs" at heart, but rather aristocrats. He honestly believed that noblemen and gentlemen were the lowest orders, and those who toiled and strove, the the lowest orders, and those who toiled and strove, the upper crust of the human ple. When he was told that the former class often toiled and strove in their own way as much as the others, he made a gesture of con-tempt, and "blew" like an exasperated whale. It was a vulgar sort of retort, of course, but so eminently

good birth, and would have, doubtless, largely assisted her had she consented to bring up her children according to his own views; but since she preferred to take her own way, he withdrew himself more and more from her society, until they saw nothing at all of one another. He had no intention of leaving his money away from his brother's children; he had much too strong a sense of duty for that; and as for marriage, that was an idea that never entered into his hard old head. He had not made a fool of himself by falling in love in middle age, as Isaac had done, (in youth he had not time for such follies,) and it was not likely that at sixty-five he should commit any such imprudence. So his nephews and neices felt confident of being provide ed for in the future. In the present, however, as tim went on, and the education of both girls and boys gree straightened. Her own family very much applauded the expensive way in which she was bringing up her children, and especially her independence of spirit with relation to her tradesman brother-in-law, but with relation to her tradesman brother-in-law, but they never assisted her with a penny. The young gentleman at Cambridge was therefore kept upon very short allowance; and the young ladies, whose beauty was somewhat remarkable, affected white muslin, and was somewhat remarkable, affected white muslin, and wore no meretricious jewelry. Their pin-money was very limited, poor things, and they made their own clothes at home by the help of a sewing machine. If Uncle Ingot could have seen them thus diligently employed, his heart would, perhaps, have softened towards them, but as I have said, they now never got that chance. Julia, the elder, had been but six years old when he had last called at their highly-rented but diminuitive habitation in Mayfair, and now she was eighteen, and had never seen him since. Although she had of course grown out of the old man's recollection, she remembered his figure-heal, as she wick-ally salled his rigid features, uncommonly well; and edly called his rigid features, uncommonly well; and indeed, nobody who had ever seen it was likely to forindeed, nobody who had ever seen it was likely to forget it. His countenance was not so much human as ligneous; and his profile Nephew Jack had actually seen upon a certain nobby tree in the lime-walk of Clare Hill at Cambridge—much more like than any silhouette ever cut out of black paper. They had laughed at the old gentleman in early days, and snapped their fingers at his churlishness, but it had become no laughing matter now.

The remark of Uncle Ingot's, "If ever you or yours get five remarks of the madam, before I die. I

The remark of Uncle Ingot's, "If ever you or yours get five pounds out of me, madam, before I die, I promise you, you shall have five thousand, and I am a man of my word," had become a very serious sentence, condemning all the family to, if not poverty, at least very urgent want. What it meant of course was, that he was resolutely determined to give them nothing. In vain the young ladies worked for Uncle Ingot slippers and book marks for his birthday, and sent to him their best wishes at Christmas in Rimmel's highly scented envelopes; in vain Jack sont him a pound of the most excellent snuff that Bacon's emporium could furnish, at the beginning of every term.—He always wrote back a civil letter of thanks, in a clear and clerkly manner, but there never was any enclosure. When Mrs. Isaac asked him to dinner, he declined in a caustic manner,—avowing that he didnot feel himself comfortable at the aristocratic tables of the West End—and sent her a pine-apple for dessert, of his own growing. He had really no ill-feeling towards his relatives, although he kept himself so estranged from them; but I think this sort of conduct tickled the old gentleman's sense of humor. If he could have found some legitimate excuse for "making up" with his sister-in-law within the first year or two of the falling out, perhaps he would have been glad to do so; but time had now so widened the breach, that it was not to be easily repaired. What he had satirically written when he declined her invitation, had grown to be true; he rarely went into society, and al-

looking sitegether like a polar bear who liked to make himself comfortable.—when everything was arranged, the start, and the whistle had sounded, but one of the most bewitching young ladies you over set eyes on; "Madam, the carriage ne sengaged, "growthe he poist ing to the umbrells, carpet-bog, and books, which he had distributed upon all the seats, in order to give it that appearance.
"Only engaged to you, I think," replied the charmetry, this pantly." Happy carriage !! I wish I was. In the seats and the seats, in order to give it that appearance.

"Only engaged to you, I think," replied the charmetry, this pantly." Happy carriage !! I wish I was. In the coming of some more palatable game. Our pattern, and the same time he heart sank within him at the reflection, that the train mas not to stop. Illustion might be could obtain protection. And the same time he heart sank within him at the reflection, that the train was not to stop. Illustion might be that have to saffer before he ould obtain protection. She was a modest looking young lady, too, very simply dressed, and her voice was particularly sweet and proposessing, notwithstanding the very dreadful remarks in which she had indulged. Perhaps she was out of her mind,—and at this idea Mr. Ingol Beardmore broke out, notwithstanding the low temperature, into a very profuse perspiration with the guard.

"Now what will you give me for a kins, you old," "Now what will you give me for a kins, you old, "when the proposessing, notwithstanding the low temperature, into a very profuse perspiration with the guard.

"Now what will you, as the train play the possible of the proposessing of those newly patented inventions of affording communication with the guard.

"Wor what will you give me for a kins, you old, "which we had the proposessing of these newly patented inventions of affording communication with the guard.

"Wor what will you give me for a kins, you old will you have been in his life. "On no, I am not mad?" laughed she, in reply to it; although I have taken a f

Here the young lady laughed so violently that the tears came into her eyes.

"Do you suppose, you poor old doting creature, that any body will ever believe such a story as that? Do you ever use such a thing as a looking-glass, you poor dear? Are you aware how very unprepossessing your appearance is, even when you don't frown, as you are doing now, in a manner that is enough to frighten one? You have, of course, a perfect right to your own opinion, but if you suppose the police will agree with you, you will find yourself much mistaken. The idea of anybody wanting to kiss you will reasonably enough appear to them preposterous."

"What is it you require of me, you wicked creature?" cried the old bachelor, in agony of shame and rage.

"I want payment for my kiss. To a gentleman of

ture?" cried the old bachelor, in agony of shame and rage.

"I want payment for my kiss. To a gentleman of your time of life, who could scarcely expect to be so favored, surely, it is worth,—what shall I say,—five pounds. What! not so much? Well, then, here's another for your other cheek." Like a flash of lightning she suited the action to her words. "There, then, five pounds for the two, and I won't take a shilling less. You will have to give it to the poor's box at the police station, if not to me. For I intend, in case you are obstinate, to complain of your disgraceful conduct to the guard, at the first opportunity. I shall give you into custody, sir, as sare as you are alive. You will be put upon your oath, you know, and all that you will dare to say will be that I kissed you, and not you me. What roars of laughter there will be in the court, and how funny it will all look in the papers!"

fles, producing a photograph.

"Why, that's the very girl!" exclaimed the guest.

"Ha, ha! Tom; so you, too, have been one of her victims, have you? Well, now, this is most extraordi-

and her sister, and her mother, and her brother, too.
I can introduce you to her, if you like. There's not the least harm in her; bless you, she only kissed you

for a bit of fun."

inches and a half in extreme length, while round the thickest portion of its body the girth was nearly three feet, thus proving, I believe, to be the largest serpent that was ever heard of. for a bit of fun."

"A bit of fun!" cried Mr. Beardmore. "Why she got a five-pound note out of me!"
"But she does not mean to keep it, I am very sure.
Would you like to see her again? Come, 'Yes,' or

hers got five pounds out of you; for you are a man of your word, I know. But what would be better still would be, to let me kiss you once more in the character of your dutiful niece; and let us love you as we want to do. It was an audacious stratagem, I admit, but I think you will forgive me—come."

"There go the church-bells!" cried Tom Waffles, "It is the new year, and a fitting time to forget old enmities. Give your Uncle a kiss, child."

Uncle Ignot made no resistance this time, but avowed himself fairly conquered; and between ourselves, although he made no "favorites" among his newly-reconciled relatives, but treated them with equal kindness, I think he always liked Niece Julia best, who had been the cause of healing a quarrel which no one perhaps had regretted more at heart than Uncle Ingot himself.—Chambers' Journal.

When they speak of the lear, which to walk on, from the rags that fluttered off the back of the beggar yesterday.

But there is to us something more wonderful still. when we look at the hundred and fifty-two little boxes, something shaded with inky fingers, that compose a "printer's case," noiseless, except the click of the types, as one by one they take their place in the growing line—we think we have found the marvel of the art.

Strewn in those little boxes are thin parallelograms of metal, every one good for something that goes to make up written language; the visible footprints of thought upon carpets of rags.

We think how many fragments of fancy there are in those boxes; how many atoms of poetry and eloquence the printer can make here and there, if he only has a little chart to work by; how many facts in small handsfull, how much truth in chaos!

# The Monkey and the Drunkard.

Mr. Polland states that is his drinking days he was the companion of a man in Arundel county, Maryland, who had a monkey that he had valued at a thousand dollars.

We always took him out on chestnut parties, and when he could not shake them off, he would go to the very end of the limbs and knock them off with his fist. One day we stopped at a tavern and drank freely. About half a glass was left, and Jacko drank it up. Soon he was merry, hopped and danced, and set us in a roar of laughter. Jacko was drunk. We all agreed, six of us, that we would come to the tavern next day, and get Jack drunk again, and have sport all day. It called at my friend's house next morning, and we went out for Jack. Instead of being, as usual, on the box, he was not to be seen. We looked inside, and there he was, crouched up in a heap.

"Come out here!" said his master.

Jack came out on three legs; his fore-paw was on

His lips were tightly sealed; his checks were still glowing from the audacious insult that had been put upon them; his fingers clutched the pocket-book in which there was a five-pound note less than there ought to be. But when his host and himself were left alone that night, "seeing the old year out, and the new year in," his heart began to thaw under the genial influence of friendship and gin-punch, and he told his late adventure to Tom Whafiles, not without some enjoyment of his own mischance. ment of his own mischance. away toward Grant, the crack of whose piece I heard "I could really almost forgive the jade," said he, at the instant. For the first time in my life I was

"I could really almost forgive the jade," said he, "for having taken me in so cleverly. I dare say, however, she makes quite a profession of it; and that half a score of gentlemen have been coerced before now into ransoming their good name as I did. And yet she was as modest and lady-like looking a girl as ever you saw."

"Was she anything like this?" inquired Mr. Whaffes, producing a photograph.

"Why, that's the very girl!" exclaimed the guest.

"Ha, ha! Tom; so you, too, have been one of her victims, have you? Well. now. this is most extraorditime. This monater, when measured, was fifty-one feet two. This monster, when measured, was fifty-one feet two inches and a half in extreme length, while round the

# The Printer and the Types.

Perhaps there is no department of enterprise whose details are less understood by intelligent people than the "art preservative"—the achievement of the types. No'?"

"If she will give me back my money, 'Yea.'"

"Yery well,' returned the host; "mind, you asked for her yourself;" and he rang the bell pretty sharply twice.

"Here she is; it's your niece, Miss Julia. Her mother and sister are now staying under this very roof."

"Yes, Uncle," said the young lady demurely—
"Here is your five-pound note: please to give me that five thousand which you promised mamma if she or hers got five pounds out of you; for you are a man of your word, I know. But what would be better still would be, to let me kiss you once more in the character

Now he picks up the scattered elements until he holds in his hand a stanza of Gray's elegy, or a monodony upon a Grimes "all buttoned up before." Now

box, he was not to be seen. We looked inside, and as rich as summer, and as grand as autumn; flowers there he was, recueshed up in a heap.

"Come out here!" said his master.

"Gome out here!" said his master.

"Some out on the legs; his fore-paw was on his head. Jack had the heanache, I knew what was not to be eastly repaired. What he had a strict heart was not to be eastly repaired. What he had a strict him; he fit just as I did many a morning. Jack was sick and couldn't go. So we waited three days. We then went, and while drink
"Internet here in the company of ladies, the elder portion of whom he considered frivolous and verations, and the younger positively dangerous. He had a kew was provided for Jack. But where was hid some heaver, which we had been the count of the house.

"It is not the said passed the said year out and the new one failing, and "see the old year out and the new one failing, and "see the old year out and the new one failing, and "see the old year out and the new one failing, and "see the old year out and the new one failing, and "see the old year out and the new one failing, and "see the old year out and the new one failing, and "see the old year out and the new one failing, and "see the old year out and the new one failing, and "see the old year out and the new one failing, and "see the old year out and the new one failing, and "see the old year out and the new one failing, and "see the old year out and the new one failing, and "see the old year out and the new one failing, and "see the old year out and the new one failing, and "see the old year out and the new one failing,

man who has an immortal soul, and thinks himself the first and best of God's creatures on earth.

Power of the Atlantic Wave. The almost irresistible power of the Atlantic wave was illustrated recently on the Cornish coast in England. A lighthouse in course of crection on the dangerous point known as the Wolf Rock, has been leveled, with the crag on which it stood. It had already been five years in course of crection, and cost £8,000 or £9,000. Every stone in it weighed three tons, and was cemented with the most adhesive cement known, and further secured by immense iron bolts set in with molten lead; yet not one stone now stands upon another.

All EQUAL Here. It is related of the Duke of Wellington, that once when he remained to take the secrement at his parish church, a very poor old man had gene up the opposite sisle, and reaching the communion table, knelt down close by the side of the duke; some one—a pew owner probably—came and touched the poor man on the shoulder, whispered to him to move further away, or to rise and wait until the duke had received the bread and wine. But the esagle eye and the quick ear of the great commander caught the meaning of that touch and that whisper. He clasped the old man's hand and held him, to prevent his rising, and in a reverential undertone, but most distinctly said, "De not move—we are all equal bere."

# CAYUGA CHIEF MOWER.



Augusta, Maine.

J. F. Meszenve—Sir: The One-Horse Mower, Cayuga Chief, No.
4. I bought of you last season, worked well. I cut about seventy
tons of hay; it did not get out of order nor cost a cent for repairs
the whole season, and I think it the best machine in use—the best
for durability and ease of working that I have ever seen. I mowed one acre and seven rods in fifty-three minutes. I used a horse
that weighed about 500 pounds; it was easy work for the horse.
Respectfully yours,
Richmond, Jan. 20, '866.
The undersigned is agent for the Cayuga Chief in North Kennebec and Franklin Counties, to whom letters of inquiry and orders
should be addressed.

J. S. GRANT, Sidney Center.

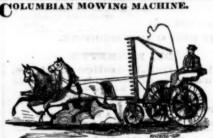
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Read the following. Rend the following.

J. S. Grant—Sir: The two-horse Mower Cayuga Chief, No. 2, I bought of you last season, worked well. I cut about one hundred tone of hay, most of which was mowed by my horses. I had 12 acres of new seeded land in one field, some of which was badly tangled. In another field I cut from two acres 6 tons and six hundred pounds well made hay—weighed when It was halled in. It was lodged every way. The machine cut both the above fields well. In my cpinion, it has the best cutting apparatus of any mouser. You can stop and start it in the grass without backing, thus proving it to be of easy draft. It was no harder for horses than ordinary farm work. It is a strong and durable machine.

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B. S. BROOKS, Esq.,—Dear Sir: The Union Mower that I purchased of you last July, proved itself a first class machine. My man cut with it about eighty tons of hay, and it did not get out of order nor cost a cent for repairs the whole season, and when taken out of the field, was in as good condition as on the first day it was used. It is of easy draft, and I know of none better in use, and if I had occasion to purchase another, should select the Union.

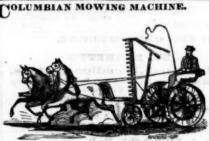
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At the Fair of the N. E. Agricultural Society, held in Spring field, Mass., Sept. 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th, 1864, the premium of \$2\$ which was offered by the Society for the best Mowing Machine, was awarded or the Burney all the leading machines in the sountry. With such a recommendation, it needs no argument to convince the farmer that this is run machine for him to purchase. For prices, terms, &c., address the undersigned, or the following mand Agents, appointed for certain specified sections of the state of Maines.

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To See that each bottle has PERUVIAN SYRUP blown in the

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Is a Pure Solution, without a solvent! Containing a full grain to each ounce of water.

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For the best experiment on Indian Corn with a phate of Lime,
For the second best experiment on Corn, do,

" third do do do,
For the best experiment on Potatoes,

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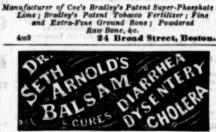
" third do do
For the best experiment on Oats,

" second best do,
For the best experiment on Oats,

" second best do,
For the best experiment on Oats, second best do,
best experiment on Grass, either Pasture er Meadow,
second best do do do
third do do do do

For the best experiment on Tohacco with Bradley's Patent To-bacco Fertilizer,
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r. Rev. Bernoy Southgate, Rev. James Porter, D. D., of N. Y. Keep a Bottle on hand. field by all Druggists GILMAN BROS., Proprietors, Boston. " LIARD TIMES COFFEE."

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16 Boylston St., Boston, Feb. 28, 1862. cop2n23

# Special Motices.

Merchants, Farmers and Planters.

We have been informed that the usual practice of Merchants, Farmers and Planters, in ordering their supply of our Dr. McLanc's Celebrated VERM MFVG Eb, has been to simply write or order Vermifuge. The consequence is, that instead of the payment of class, &c., vis. The homestead of the deceased, for the particle of the many worthless preparations called Vermifuge now before the public. We therefore beg leave to urge upon the planter the propriety and importance of invariably writing the name in full, and to advise their stators or sgents that they will not receive any other than the genuine Dr. McLanc's Celebrated Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Brothers, Pittsburg, Pa.

We would also advise the same precautions in ordering Dr. McLanc's Celebrated Liver Pillas. The great popularity of these Pilla as a specific or curs for Liver Complaint, and all the billious derangements so prevalent in the South and Southwest, has induced the vendors of many worthless nostrums to claim for vir proparations immlar medicinal virtues. Be not deceived! Br McLanc's Celebrated Liver Pillas are the caligned and only reliable remedy for Liver Complaints that has yet been discovered, and we urge the planter and merchants, as he values in soft of the payment of the second Monday of June next, in the Maine Former, a sure you are getting the genuine Dr. McLanc's Celebrated Liver Pillas are the caligned the vendors of many worthless nostrums to claim for vir proparations inflated to the payment of the payment of the second Monday of June next, in the Maine Former, a sure you are getting the genuine Dr. McLanc's Celebrated Liver Pillas where the payment of the second Monday of June next, in the Maine Former, a new special payment of the second Monday of June next, in the Maine Former, and the real sease of said deceased, having interested may distend at a posting the payment of the second Monday of June next, in the Maine Former, and the payment of the second Monday of June next, in the Maine Former, and the

# DISEASES OF THE LIVER.

The Liver is much more frequently the seat of disease than is generally supposed. The function it is designed to perform, and on the regular seasettism of which depends not only the general health of the body, but the power of the stomach, bouets, brain, sud the whole nervous system, shows its vast and vital importance to human health. When the liver is seriously diseased, it in fact not only dranges the vital functions of the body, but exercises a power-ful influence over the mind and its operations, which cannot be demanifests used to the state of the vital organ. The intimate connection which exists between the liver and the brain, and the great dominion which is manifests used it is stated of the brain, and the great dominion which is mercand different the state of the bounds. For the state of the bounds, private and the brain, and the great dominion which is more particularly than any other vital organ. The intimate connection which exists between the liver and the brain, and the great dominion which is more state of the bounds, trivials and the great dominion which is more state of the bounds, trivials and the great dominion which is an persuaded it secretics over the possions of smankind, oursines the latest of the bounds, trivials and the state of the bounds, trivials and produced it is stated to the bounds, trivials and produced it is stated of the bounds, trivials and produced it is stated to the bounds, trivials and the state of the bounds, trivials and the state of the bounds, trivials and the particular to the state of the bounds, trivials and the state of the bounds and the state of the bounds and the state of the bounds, trivials and the state of the bounds and the state of the state of the particular trivials and the state of the state o

# FLEMING BROTHERS,

PITTSBURGH, PA., Sole Proprietors of Dr. Mc. Lane's Liver Pills, Vermifuge,

SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

September 4, 1865.

TRUSSES, ELASTIC HOSE, &c.

TRUSSES.

at the navel.

ELASTIC HOES,

For Varicose Veins, Swollen Limbs and Weak Joints. Of these goods we have several classes, of slik and cotton, possessing different degrees of classicity, the stout slik being usually the nort satisfactory. The sizes are full length, (of leg) three quarters, half or knee hose, knee caps and ankiets. Aiso Elastic and Spring & bloomin all Supporters, Shoulder Braoss, Suspensory Bandages, Apparatus for Webk Ankles, Bow-Legs, Club-Feet, &c. Also Crutches of various and most approved kinds. Syringes, Rubber Urinals to wear on the person day or night, for males and females; italvanie Batteries; itearing Trumpets; Auricies and Conversation Tubes for the Deaf; Respirators to prevent coughing on entering cold or warm air, together with many other articles for use of the sick and invalids.

# COSTIVENESS PILES DYSPEPSIA HEADACHE

LIFE, GROWTH AND BEAUTY. Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing invigorate, strengthen and lengthen the hair. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, supplying required nourishment, and natural color and beauty returns. Grey hair disappears, bald spots are covered, hair stops falling, and luxuriant growth is the result. Ladies and Children will appreciate the delightful fragrance and rich, glossy appearance imparted to the hair, and no fear of soiling the skin, scalp, or most elegant head-dress. Sold by all Druggists.

Depot 198 & 200 Greenwich St. N. Y.

# Probate Notices.

TLEMING BRGTHERS, PITTEBURG, FA.

Attest: J. Berton, Register,

KENNEBEC COUNTY.......In Probate Court at Augusta, on the second Monday of May, 1800.

HIPABETH B. BERNCER, widow of Joseph H. Spencer, late of Alibon, in said Country, deceased, having presented ber application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased; Ordered, That notice thereof be given three wreeks successively prior to the second Monday of June next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest: J. Burton, Register.

granted.
Attest: J. Burton, Register. RICHE S. BORRON, Register.

ENNEBEC COUNTY \*\*\*\* In Probate Court at Augusta, on the second Monday of May, 1806.

BETSEY CLARK, widow of Charles H. Clark, late of China, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said doceased:

Onderson, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of June next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest: J. Borron, Register.

presented his first account of Guardianship of said Wards for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof he given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of June next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interessed may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

Attest: J. Burror, Register.

Attest: J. Burror, Register.

how cause, if any, why the same should not be all

Attest: J. Bunton, Register. 

KENNEBEC COUNTY ... In Probate Court, at Au-

late of which Daniel S. Hill, late of Belgrade, in said County, died seized, among the parties owning shares therein, having made return of their doings:

Orders, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of June next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate them to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said return should not be accepted and partition made accordingly.

Attest: J. Burros, Register,

J. Burton, Register. NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix on the estate of PETER A. GOLDER, late of Belgrade,

in the County of Kennebec, decoased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the saine for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to May 14, 1865 24° SABAH A. BALLINTINE. NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administratrix on the estate of DANIEL SEWALL, late of Winthrop,

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix on the estate of

ELIJAH BALLINTINE, late of Sidney,

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of JOHN P. WOODS, late of Manchester, in the County of Kennebec, doceased, intestate, and has under taken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said

THE MAINE FARMER. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, HOMAN & BADGER.

\$2.00 per Annum in Advance. not paid within 8 months, \$2.50 will be charged.

DR. STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY has cured thousands of the worst cases of Blind and Bleeding Piles. It gives immediate their, and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is war-laided to cure.

ORDERING. That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of June next, in the Maine Farmer, newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and

Codman & Shurtleff,

13 and 15 Trement Street,
BOSTON.

MANUFACTUREMS AND IMPORTERS OF

Surgical & Dental Instruments,
Besides a complete assortment of articles intended for the exclusive use of the Medical and Dental professions, have always in store, at the lowest prices, a great variety of the following articles, suited to the wants of the general peulic:

TRUSSES.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of John Morrill, late of Winthrop, in said County, decembed, having been presented for probate:

Order And Instrument for product the excellent professions, have always in store, at the lowest prices, a great variety of the following articles, suited to the wants of the general peulic:

TRUSSES.

KENNEBEC COUNTY...In Probate Court at Augusta, on the second Monday of May, 1866.

The Commissioners appointed to make partition of the real estate of which Dauiel 8. Hill, late of Belgrade, in said County, died

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted in said estate are requested to make immediate payment to May 14, 1866.

24\*

EDNES A. GOLDER.

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has under taken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to May 14, 1856.

24\* ANGELINA B. SEWALL.

state are requested to make immediate payment to May 14, 1868. 24° ISAAC N. WADSWORTH.

Office West End Kennebes Bridge, Augusta. N. T. TRUE, JOS. A. HOMAN, S. L. BOARDMAN.

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